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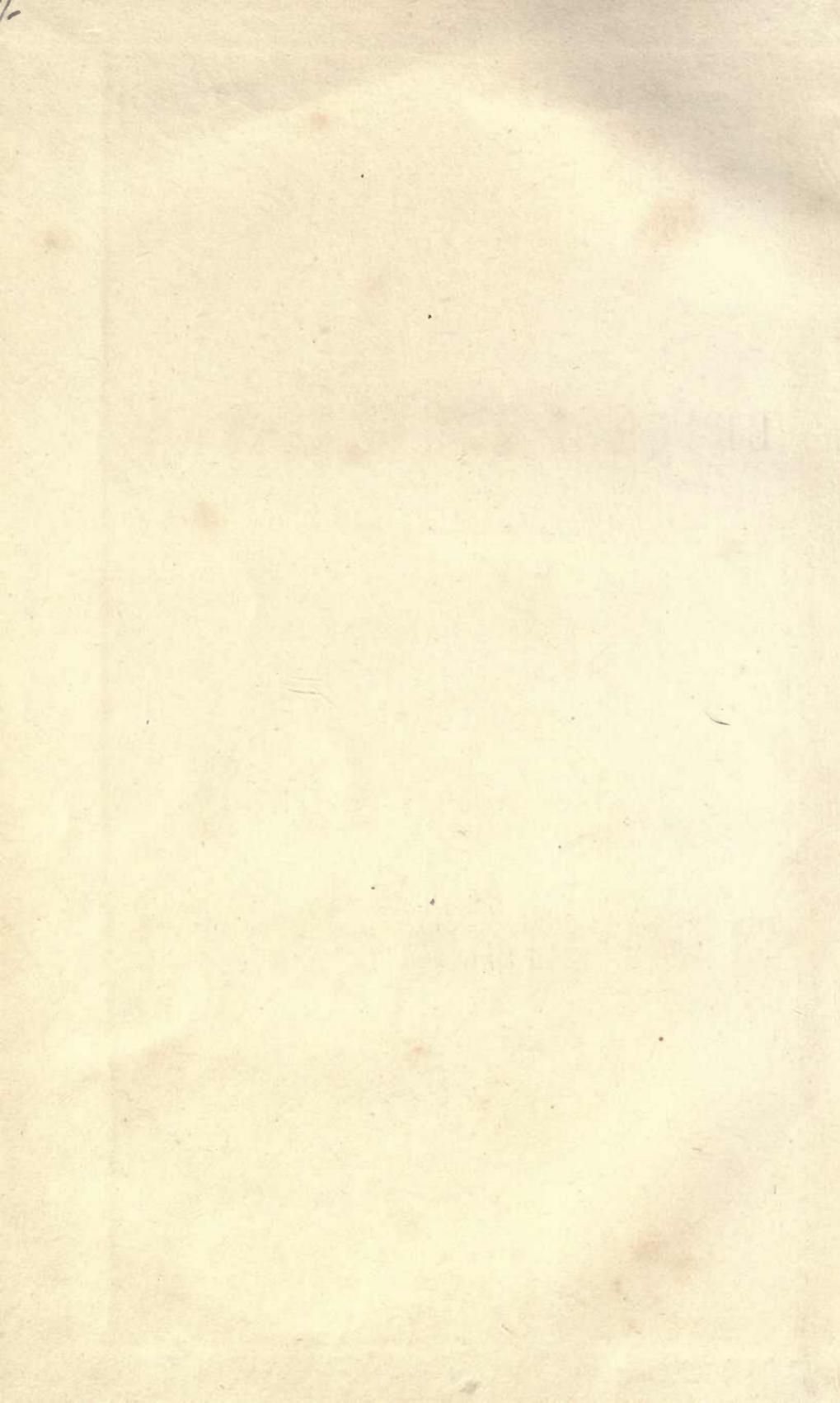
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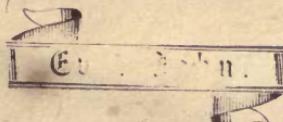
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Oxford Univ. Entomological Society

AN



ACCENTUATED LIST

OF THE

BRITISH LEPIDOPTERA,

WITH HINTS ON THE

DERIVATION OF THE NAMES.

PUBLISHED BY

THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETIES OF OXFORD AND
CAMBRIDGE.

LONDON:

JOHN VAN VOORST, PATERNOSTER ROW.

1858.

ENTOMOLOGY

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OXFORD UNIVERSITY ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

(Established November 1856.)

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P R E F A C E.

THE want of uniformity in the pronunciation of scientific names, and the consequent difficulty of communication between the less-educated, but often more practical, men of science, is an admitted evil. To afford a remedy, so far as Lepidopterology is concerned, and for the especial use and benefit of those to whom circumstances have denied the advantage of a classical education, while their inborn love of Natural History has led them to the study of this Order of Insects, we have published "An Accentuated List of the British Lepidoptera."

It has been urged upon us that we ought to have given all the synonymous names. Undoubtedly the investigation of synonyms is an important part of the work of those who undertake the labour of classification, but it does not come within the scope of our present intention. Our aim is only to effect a uniform, and, as far as may be, a correct, pronunciation of a Nomenclature already established by competent authority. For synonyms we refer to Doubleday's "List," and Stainton's "Lep. Britann. Tineina," from which our series of names is principally derived. To Mr. Doubleday our warmest thanks are due, for his kindness in supplying us with a MS. copy of a considerable portion of his forthcoming Catalogue.

Our primary object, and our chief hope, is to confer a boon on the unlearned. Yet have we not thought it unbecoming our position to execute a work of somewhat higher pretensions, and endeavour to render an account of the derivations of the names, with the reasons, where any can be assigned, why such names have been applied to particular genera and species. We issue therefore this Etymological volume, as a companion to the "Accentuated List," venturing to indulge the hope that it may prove useful to some, and displeasing to none, of our Entomologists.

Linné, the author of that binary system of Nomenclature which has now been adopted in every department of the Natural History of organized beings, lays down various maxims for regulating the selection of names. His object was to exclude barbarism and confusion; nevertheless many names given by Linné himself are fanciful enough, and not peculiarly applicable—they are casual or arbitrary appellations. His precept concerning the formation of the names of species is one of considerable latitude; for, when the name of the genus is assigned, the species, he says, may be marked by adding to it a *nomen triviale*, "a single word taken at will from any quarter." Such names, whether appropriate or not, when once established by adequate authority, soon lose their inconvenience: and accordingly it is now recognized as a Rule, that, in every case, the trivial name first published shall be retained, and all later synonyms rejected. While giving in, with all readiness, our adhesion to the spirit of this Rule, we do not interpret it with that *literal* strictness in which it has been understood by its most zealous supporters, and have therefore ventured slightly to alter a few of the

names, where misprinting or misspelling has marred the author's intention and obscured his meaning. We have not presumed to make any great change, or to recoin a word, solely because it was barbarous and malformed: in fact, our alterations are confined for the most part to the insertion, rejection, or variation of *single letters*, in cases where the error was manifestly a typographical one; or, in cases where a species derives its name from some locality or person, to effecting an accordance between the title of the insect and the name of the place, or of the Entomologist, in whose honour, and to perpetuate whose fame, the insect has thus been christened. In all such instances, the misnomer by which the insect has been denoted is given in square brackets immediately after the corrected form of the name.

It would savour too much of pedantry to insist upon the invariable hard pronunciation of the *c* and *g*. That the Greek *ζ* and *γ* were always pronounced hard is not doubted; and some have maintained that the same rule applied to the Roman *c* and *g*: but on this point we have deferred to prevailing custom, and have usually softened those letters before the vowels *e*, *i*, and *y*.

In one case we have not ventured to lay down a rule, viz. as regards the accentuation of quadrisyllabic words in which the penultimate and antepenultimate are both short. Take, e. g., *Cassiope* and *Corticea*: in words like the former of these, in which the last syllable is long, there is no greater difficulty of pronunciation in laying the stress upon the first syllable than upon the second, and this is particularly the case in those words in which the vowel *i* can assume the power of *y*. Latin scholars are divided as to the proper accentuation of

mulieres, *Tulliola*, and other such words : though custom is in favour of *mul'ieres*, *mul'ieres* appears to be more correct. But this point, on which so great difference of opinion exists, we leave each Entomologist to decide for himself.

It will be observed that “all vowels are to be *pronounced* short, except when marked long.” Thus, our use of the sign (—) is *orthophonic*, rather than *prosodic* ; and we have avoided altogether the use of the sign (˘). As was stated at the outset, our primary object is to produce an accentuated List for the benefit of the less learned Entomologists : to such, the multiplicity of symbols would seem confusion, and we have therefore striven to introduce as few signs as possible, hoping to make the List intelligible to all, and thereby to render some assistance towards the attainment of that consummation so much to be desired, a uniform pronunciation of the names of the British Lepidoptera.

May we be allowed, in conclusion, to ask the attention of scientific authors and Nomenclators to the following considerations ?

1. Although the name of an insect is to be regarded as *a mere name*, and not as a compendious description, yet it is desirable that it should denote some peculiarity, or express some property or habit, pertaining to that particular insect.
2. It is convenient to form generic names from the Greek, specific names* from the Latin.

* The term “specific name” is now so commonly adopted, that the time for protesting against its use has perhaps gone by. It is easy to see that it had its origin in the desire of making the adjective belonging to the noun *species* homoeoteutan with that belonging to *genus* : nor is it less easy to see that this desire has led to the misapplication of a word.

3. That the names should be formed on the analogy of existing Greek or Latin words: but that it is advisable to maintain a uniformity of termination throughout each Tribe, to assist the memory.

4. Names taken from localities commonly become inappropriate, from the occurrence of the species in other places: and names taken from persons should not be lightly applied. This distinction should be reserved for those whose works and scientific labours give them a claim to the admiration of posterity.

November 1858.

For, *specific* (from *species*, *facere*) is that which *makes a thing of the species of which it is*; while that which *notes a species* is *special*. Thus, “special name,” not “specific name,” is strictly correct. Since both these adjectives are in common use, with significations different from one another and from either of the above, it would perhaps be well (if the compound “species-name” be considered open to objection) to retain the Linnæan designation “trivial name.”

LIST OF AUTHORS AND NOMENCLATORS

WHOSE NAMES ARE ADOPTED IN THE CATALOGUE.

BECHSTEIN, Johann Matthias, born in 1757, at Waltershausen, in Gotha, where he originated a school of natural history; he afterwards removed to the Court of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, and presided over an establishment for the advancement of natural history and hunting. He died in 1810. Bechstein was the author of "Naturgeschichte der in- und ausländischen Insecten" (Nuremberg, 1793), "Naturgesch. der schädlichen Wald-insecten" (1798), "Naturgesch. aller schädl. Forst-insecten" (Leipsic, 1803-5, in conjunction with Scharfenberg), and of many other works on almost every branch of Zoology.

BEDELL, George, of London, an assiduous collector of British Lepidoptera; with the exception of some communications to "The Zoologist," is not known as an author.

BENTLEY, William, was a working optician in London, a most persevering and successful collector of British Lepidoptera, in conjunction with Mr. Chant; was compelled from ill-health to give up the pursuit, and his collection is now in the possession of Mr. Edwin Shepherd (Sec. Entom. Soc. Lond.). Bentley has written little; but one or two papers by him will be found in the early volumes of "The Zoologist."

BJERKANDER, Claudius, born in 1735, was Pastor of Grefback, in Westrogothland, Sweden, and died in 1795. In the "Svenska Vetenskaps Akademiens Handlingar" are several papers by this author, on Botany, on various destructive larvæ, and containing Calendars of Insects and descriptions of new species.

BOISDUVAL, Dr. Jean Alphonse, of Paris, born in 1801, educated at the Medical School of Paris, and took his M.D. in 1828, is a Member of the Legion of Honour, of the Entom. Soc. of France and London, and of the Imp.

Soc. N. H. of Moscow. Is the author of numerous works, of which the chief are "L'Histoire Naturelle des Insectes Lépidoptères; Species général des Lépidoptères (Suites à Buffon)" (1836), and "Genera et Index Methodicus Europ. Lepidop." (1840). Dr. Boisduval confines his attention to Lepidoptera, of which he possesses one of the finest collections in existence: his works are characterized by a very extensive knowledge of species, but also by the want of attention to those minute structural details which the present state of science demands, his characters being almost always taken from the external parts of the insects.

BORKHAUSEN, Moritz Balthasar, born in 1732, held various offices under the government of Hesse Darmstadt, and was finally Kammerath in the Oberforst-Collegium. In conjunction with Brahm, he edited the "Rheinisches Magazin zur Erweiterung der Naturkunde" (begun in 1793), and published in that periodical "Entom. Be-merk. und Berichtigungen," "Ornithologie von Ober-Hessen," &c. He was also author of a "Versuch einer Erklärung der zoologischen Terminologie" (1790), and of "Deutsche Fauna" (1797): his chief work on Lepidoptera is "Naturgesch. der Europ. Schmetterlinge, nach syst. Ordnung" (Frankfort, 5 vols., 1788-94), a work comprehensive and complete, valuable for its succinct descriptions, and the emendation of the synonymy of the species. Borkhausen died in 1807.

BOSC, Louis Augustine Guillaume Bosc (ci-devant d'Antic), born in Paris, in 1759; was originally intended for the army, but obtained employment in the French Post-Office: his collection of insects is said to have contained 6000 species. Being driven from the capital by the Revolution of 1793, he studied Natural History in various parts of Europe and America; was the author of the Articles on "Erpétologie" in the "Nouveau Dict. d'Hist. Naturelle," of "Hist. Nat. des Insectes" (continuation of Buffon), "Hist. Nat. des Coquilles" (1801), "Hist. Nat. des Vers" (1802), "Hist. Nat. des Crustacés" (1802), &c. Bosc died in 1828: after his decease, his collection was obtained by the Administration of the Jardin des Plantes.

BOUCHÉ, P. F., a market-gardener near Berlin, author of "Naturgesch. der schädlichen und nützlichen Garten-Insekten" (Berlin, 1833), "Naturgesch. der Insekten" (1834); and of "Beiträge zur Insektenkunde," "Be-merk. über die Larven der zweiflüglichen Insekten,"

"Bemerk. über die Gattung *Pulex*," published in the N. Act. Nat. Cur. 1838.

BRAHM, Nic. J., author of "Handbuch der ökonomischen Insectengeschichte" (Mainz, 1792), "Fauna Entom. der Gegend um Mainz" (Giessen, 1793), "Insektenkalender für Sammler und Oekonomen" (Mainz, 1790-91), &c. Also wrote in Scriba's "Beiträgen zur Insektengeschichte" (Frankfort, 1790-93).

BRUAND, Théophile, of Besançon; author of "Entomologie" (Besançon, 1844), of papers in the Annales de la Soc. Entom. de France, and of the "Essai Monographique sur la Tribu des Psychides" (1853).

CLERCK, Karl, a Swedish entomologist, the precise dates of whose birth and death are not known: he was the friend and disciple of Linné, and a Member of the Royal Acad. of Sciences at Upsala. His chief works are "Aranei Suecici, descrip. et fig. illustrati" (Stockholm, 1757), "Nomenclator extemporaneus rerum naturalium, Plantarum, Insectorum, Conchylium, sec. Syst. Nat. Linn. (ed. X^{me}) editus" (1759), "Icones Insectorum rariorū cum nominibus eorum triv. locisque e C. Linn. Syst. Nat. allegatis" (1759-64), and papers in the Vet. Akad. Handlingar. Linné speaks of the Icones as "pulcher-rimum opus quod etiamnum vidit orbis litteratus;" a revision of it has lately appeared in the Entom. Zeitung of the Stettin Society.

CURTIS, John, F.L.S., late Pres. Ent. Soc. of London, born in Norfolk, and originally employed near Norwich as an entomological artist: not content with merely drawing insects, Mr. Curtis studied their forms and habits, and made a Collection of all Orders of British and foreign Insects: in 1829 he published "A Guide to the Arrangement of British Insects," and between 1824-40 appeared, in 16 vols. 8vo, the "British Entomology," a work allowed on all hands to contain some of the best entomological figures existing. Mr. Curtis is also the author of numerous papers in the Entomological Magazine, in the Transactions Zool. Soc. and Linn. Soc., the Ann. of N. Hist., and in the Journ. Agric. Soc. of Eng., on the Nat. Hist. and Œconomy of Insects affecting the Crops: the last-mentioned papers, illustrated by a large number of plates representing the various species of insects obnoxious to the horticulturist and agriculturist, are now in course of republication.

DALE, J. C., M.A. (Cantab.), F.C.P.S., F.L.S., of Glanville's Wootton, Dorsetshire, V.P. of the Dorset County Nat.

Hist. Soc., for the last half-century a collector of British insects : author of Entomological Notes and papers in the Entom. Mag., Mag. Nat. Hist., Ann. and Mag. N. H., and in The Zoologist.

DALMAN, Johann Wilhelm, a Swede, author of "Försök til systematisk uppställning af Sveriges Fjärilar," and many other papers in the Vet. Akad. Handl. between the years 1816-27 : of "Aarsberättelse om nyare Zoologiska Arbeten och Upptäcktar" (Stockholm, 8 vols., 1821-28), and "Analecta Entomologica" (1823).

DESVIGNES, Thomas, of Woodford, Essex, a collector of Coleoptera, Lepidoptera, and Hymenoptera (particularly Ichneumonidae) : author of "Notes on the Genus Peronea" and other communications to The Zoologist, of papers in The Entomologist, The Entom. Mag., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., and of the "Catalogue of British Ichneumonidae in the Collection of the British Museum" (1856).

DONOVAN, Edward, born about 1770, author of "Natural History of British Insects" (London, 16 vols., 1792-1803), "Epitome of Nat. Hist. of Insects of New Holland, and the Islands of the Indian, Southern, and Pacific Oceans" (1803), "Nat. Hist. of Insects of China" (1798), "Epitome of Nat. Hist. of Insects of India" (1800-4). But it was not to Entomology alone that Donovan directed his attention : he published a "Natural History of British Birds" (1792-97), "Nat. Hist. of Br. Shells" (1799), "Nat. Hist. of Br. Fishes" (1808), and "Nat. Hist. of Br. Quadrupeds" (1823), together with other works. Though he laboured so much in the cause of science, he died in destitute circumstances in 1837. Donovan's fame as an Entomologist must rest entirely on his artistic merits and his wonderful skill in colours. Some of his figures (in the early impressions of his works), such for instance as *Cuculio regalis*, *Papilio Ulysses*, &c., are perfect gems of colour. His drawings for Rees's Cyclopædia were indeed exhibited in public. Elsewhere, however, we must look for scientific detail. He was, in fact, incapable of appreciating the growth of science, as developed by Latreille, Leach, &c., during the first forty years of the present century ; and amongst his unpublished MSS., preserved in the Hopeian Library, are many invectives, especially against Leach, as well as Haworth, whom he always regarded with the jealousy of a rival. His copy of the "Lepidoptera Britannica" of Haworth, also in the Hopeian Library, is full of once bitter, but now amusing remarks against his adversary.

He had formed large collections for a work on Fossil Crustaceology, the materials for which, as well as numbers of his original drawings, are in the Hopeian Collection. Donovan had, however, a more extended genius, and his "Tour through South Wales" is still one of the best archæological works on that part of the Principality. He had also studied Chinese, as may be seen by numerous quotations in his "Naturalist's Miscellany;" and various curious illustrated Chinese works on Astronomy, Astrology, Natural History, &c., with his marginal notes, are in the possession of Mr. Westwood.

DONZEL, Hugues, of Lyons, elected in 1833 a Mem. of the Ent. Soc. of France: author of Descriptions of new species of Lepidoptera, and other papers, in the "Annales" of that Society for the years 1838-39.

DOUBLEDAY, Henry, of Epping, author of "Nomenclature of British Birds" (1839, 3rd edit.), "List of British Lepidoptera" (1847), "A Synonymic List of Brit. Lep." (1850), and of many short communications to The Zoologist. A new "Synonymic List of British Lepidoptera," prepared by Mr. Doubleday, with the assistance of M. Guénée, is on the point of appearing.

DOUGLAS, John Williams, of Lee, Kent: late Sec. Ent. Soc. Lond., and author of some valuable Monographs in the Transactions of that Society, of many papers in The Zoologist and The Entomologist, and of "The World of Insects; a Guide to its Wonders" (1856). Mr. Douglas is also joint-author of "The Natural History of the Tineina."

DUPONCHEL, A. J., late Vice-Pres. of the Soc. Ent. de France, was the Director of the Théâtre Français in Paris, author of "Hist. Nat. des Lépidoptères de France," "Iconographie des Chenilles, pour faire suite à l'Hist. Nat. des Lépidop." (Paris, 1832), "Catalogue Méthodique des Lépidop. d'Europe" (1831 and 1844), and of many papers in the Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.

EDLESTON, R. S., of Manchester, a collector of British Lepidoptera: with the exception of some communications to The Zoologist, is not known as an author.

ESPER, Eugene Johann Christoph, born in 1742: at first studied Theology and Philosophy, but subsequently applied himself entirely to Natural History: was the author of "Die Europ. Schmett. in Abbild. nach der Natur und mit Beschreibungen" (Erlangen, 1777-1807), "Die ausländ. Schmett. in Abbild." (1785-98), "Lehrbuch der Mineralogie" (1810), &c.; and commenced a History

of Zoophytes, which was continued by Goldfuss and Lamouroux. Esper died at Erlangen in 1810, and his collection, which was particularly rich in Lepidoptera and Zoophytes, is now in the Museum of that University.

EVERSMANN, E., Professor at Casan, has written several papers which have appeared in the Bulletins de la Soc. Imp. des Naturalistes de Moscou, and is author of "Fauna Lepidopterologica Volgo-Uralensis, exhibens Lep. species, quas per 25 annos in provinciis, Volgam fl. inter et montes Uralenses sitis, observavit et descripsit" (Casan, 1844), a work of great rarity, a considerable portion of the impression having been destroyed by fire.

FABRICIUS, Johann Christian, born in 1745 at Tondern, in Schleswig: in 1761 his father was appointed physician to one of the Copenhagen hospitals, and young Fabricius consequently became a student of the University in the Danish capital, but was afterwards sent, in company with Zoega, to Upsala. "I always look back to that period with great delight and warm feelings of gratitude towards my great master, Linnæus, who was to us like a father.... Linnæus in his lectures understood the art of encouraging youth in the study of science, and in his intercourse and conversation he was inexhaustible in all kinds of anecdotes and observations. He visited us daily both in the country and in town, and enriched our minds during several hours of delightful instruction, which was to him a recreation, while speaking to us on his favourite science, botany. He properly laid the foundation of our knowledge, and imprinted on our minds the systematic order with which the study of the sciences ought to be pursued, and that accuracy of expression which so peculiarly distinguishes the Linnæan school;—Zoega devoted himself to the study of the various kinds of mosses, I to that of insects, and Linnæus always rejoiced when we brought him anything new, or when he could communicate to us some new information on those subjects. Revered and cherished will his memory ever be by me*." In 1765, Fabricius went to Leipsic to hear the lectures of Prof. Schreber on Economics; in 1766 to Leyden; and in the following year travelled through Scotland and England: in London he formed an intimate acquaintance with Dr. Solander:

* The Autobiography of Fabricius, translated from the Danish, by the Rev. F. W. Hope; published in Trans. Entom. Soc. Lond. vol. iv. (1845).

"in the forenoon we were daily engaged in the British Museum; we dined together, and passed our evenings in a cheerful circle of acquaintance. To him I am indebted as well for the benefit as the pleasure I enjoyed during my stay in England." The libraries and collections of all the English naturalists were thrown open to Fabricius, who determined and described the insects, and arranged the species of the collections. At the end of 1768, "although unwillingly, I at last left London and went to Paris; but I had become too much of an Englishman to be able to relish France, much less Paris. I was, however, received with great kindness by Geoffroy still I was inconsiderate enough to despise everything because it was not English. My foolish discontent increased daily; and as I from my childhood had been accustomed to indulge my fancies, I left Paris as early as December, and travelled by Lyons, Nismes, Montpellier, Marseilles, Antibes, to Italy, and then proceeded by Nice, Cone, Turin, Milan, Verona, and Padua, to Venice In Nismes I met with Seguier, and, more particularly at Turin, the celebrated naturalist, Allioni; from Venice I made a short trip to Bologna, to examine the Aldrovandine collection. . . . Very early in the spring I went to Idria, partly to see the quicksilver-mines which are there, and partly to get acquainted with Scopoli, who at that time was one of the first entomologists living. From Idria I crossed the Tyrolean Mountains, visited Innspruck, Halle, Swatz, and passed through Munich, Regensburg, and Stuttgard, to Tübingen. . . . From Tübingen I travelled through part of Switzerland to Strasburg after remaining some weeks there, I travelled to Hamburg, and returned at last to Copenhagen." During his absence Fabricius had been appointed "Professor of Economy of the Natural-History Theatre of Charlottenburg," and in the winter after his return began to give lectures on Political Economy; but in 1771 the Nat.-Hist. Theatre was abolished. "From 1772-75 I spent the winters in Copenhagen, and the summers in London. My friends Mr. (afterwards Sir Joseph) Banks and Dr. Solander had returned from their voyage round the world, and had brought with them innumerable specimens of natural history and insects. [The Banksian Collection is in the possession of the Linnaean Society of London, arranged according to the latest works of Fabricius.] I now lived very pleasantly. With Banks, Hunter, and Drury I found plenty

of objects to engage my time, and everything which could possibly be of service to me. My situation was not only very delightful, but it afforded the means of gaining much instruction. In 1775, at Easter, during the great fair at Leipsic, my ‘*Systema Entomologiæ*’ appeared. Entomology was at that period in its infancy. We had then only the ‘*Systema*’ of Linnæus, whose classification, derived from the wings of insects, was not the most natural, and his species were very imperfectly defined. . . . In my System I made use of the organs of manducation as marks of distinction for my classes and species; and in spite of all its faults, which arise from the smallness of those parts, my classes were far more natural, my species were more numerous and more ably defined, and the number of described genera considerably greater. I at the same time extended the Orismology, fixed its significations with greater accuracy, and introduced the concise language of the Linnæan school in this department of natural history.” In 1775 Fabricius accepted the Professorship of Natural History, Economy, and Finance, in the University of Kiel. “Although I found myself pleasantly situated, I soon perceived that all means for the furtherance of my favourite science were wanting. . . . I should soon have retrograded in Entomology if I had not recommenced travelling. In 1776 I published the ‘*Genera Insectorum*,’ which contained the natural definitions of the species; and in 1778 the ‘*Philosophia Entomologica*,’ in which I endeavoured to determine the theoretical principles of Entomology with greater accuracy. In the summer of 1778 I joined company with Prof. Weber in a tour to Norway: that gave rise to the publication of the ‘*Reise nach Norwegen*,’ which made its appearance in 1779. . . . In 1780 I again went to England, where the different collections had been considerably enriched since my last sojourn there. On this journey I wrote, during my leisure hours, the little volume entitled ‘*Ueber die Volksvermehrung, insonderheit in Danemarck*,’ which appeared in 1781. . . . In 1782 the ‘*Species Insectorum*’ appeared, in two vols., as a continuation of the ‘*Systema*.’ In 1784 I travelled with my wife and daughter through most of the provinces of Germany to Vienna. The principal object of this tour was to form an acquaintance with the authors of the ‘*Verzeichniss der Schmetterlinge der Wiener Gegend*,’ and inspect the collections; they were to me highly important. . . . In 1786

I went by water to St. Petersburg, hoping there to increase my knowledge from visiting the collections of the many scientific men who had travelled through the Russian provinces ; but I found much less than I expected. In 1787 I published the 'Mantissa Insectorum,' in two vols., which contained more particularly the corrections and additions which I obtained on my travels to Vienna and Petersburg. In the summer I again went with all my family to England.... In 1790 I travelled with my wife and daughter to Paris, partly because I knew from intelligence sent me by Olivier that the Parisian cabinets contained a considerable number of insects with which I was unacquainted, and partly because I wished to be fully informed respecting the new order of things which had been introduced by the Revolution. I was received with distinguished attention and friendship. Desfontaines, Jussieu, Bosc, Parmentier, Riche, Sylvestre, Fourcroy, Brongniart, Olivier, Thouin, Billardière, Broussonet, and others, opened to me all their collections, and by their friendship and kindness contributed much to make my residence there both agreeable and instructive. I moreover formed an intimate acquaintance with some of the leaders of the Revolution ; I often attended both the National Assembly and the Jacobin Club, and witnessed nearly all the scenes of the Revolution which took place. On the whole, my residence at Paris was interesting to me.... From 1792-94 appeared the 'Entomologia Systematica,' in 6 vols. : it is a further exposition, augmentation, and improvement of the 'Systema Entomologiae.' In 1798 I published a supplementary volume with additions and improvements." A portion of each of these years was spent in a trip to Paris. "From 1798-1804 I went in the spring to Copenhagen, purposely to describe the many new insects which my particular friends and former pupils, Chamberlain, Sehestedt, and Lund, in their real zeal for science had collected." [The Lund and Sehestedt collections are still preserved in the Museum of Natural History at Copenhagen, now under the charge of Dr. Schiödte.] "Their kind friendship allowed me full liberty in examining and describing them. It is the richest collection of the kind with which I am acquainted ; and from it were derived an extraordinary number of new genera, which eventually induced me to treat every class as a whole. This was the origin of my 'Systema Eleutheratorum,' in two vols., and also of the 'Syst. Rhyngot-

torum,' and 'Syst. Piezatorum,' each in one vol., which were published at this period. In the summer I went every year to Paris, in order that I might see the large collections which Olivier had brought from Persia and the East, Bauden from the South Sea, and those which other persons had brought from Egypt; and this summer I expect the excellent Humboldt to return from S.America. In the winter I always remained at Kiel to fulfil my duties to the academy, and give lectures on Nat. Hist. and Economics.... Such was my life, cherished by my countrymen, although some of the higher ranks took offence at my writings on politics. Beloved by the learned abroad, I met on my travels everywhere with the most friendly reception. A healthy body, a light heart, and an easy mind raised me above many troubles. Continual employment in my favourite science, which is itself inexhaustible, but which I cultivated with great pleasure, and not without success, kept up my ardour in the pursuit, and diffused peace and happiness over the whole course of my life." The Autobiography from which these extracts have been taken was written in 1804 or 1805: subsequently to this, Fabricius produced several other works; and his "Systema Glossatorum" appeared in Illiger's Magazine for 1807. The Fabrician class Glossata is identical with the Linnaean Lepidoptera; and its name is derived from $\gamma\lambda\hat{\omega}\sigma\sigma\alpha$, in allusion to the long spiral *tongue* of the insects,—the organs of the mouth forming, as before stated, the basis of the Fabrician classification. Swammerdamm and Ray classified insects according to their metamorphoses; Lister, Linné, Geoffroy according to their organs of motion; Réaumur, Scopoli, and Linné himself took cognizance of the nutritive organs to characterize certain genera; but Fabricius was the first to apply this principle to a general classification of the whole order Insecta. This estimable man and great entomologist died at Copenhagen, in 1807, according to most of the biographies; but Mr. Westwood, in the "Entomologist's Text Book," gives, on the authority of Dr. Fabricius, the son of the entomologist, 1747 as the date of his birth, and 1810 as that of his death. He was buried in the cemetery of Kiel; but his remains are unmarked by any tombstone.

FISCHER, J. E., Edler von Röslerstamm, of Nixdorf in Bohemia, author of "Abbildungen zur Berichtigung und Ergänzung der Schmetterlingskunde, besonders der Mikrolepidopterologie, als Suppl. zu Treitschke's und

Hübner's *Europ. Schmett.*" (Leipsic, 1834 *et seq.*), a most valuable work.

FISCHER, Dr. G., von Waldheim, born at Leipsic in 1770; in 1797 he accompanied Humboldt to Vienna, intending to practise medicine, but devoted himself to Natural History, particularly to that of the Fishes of the Danube. After taking a scientific journey through Germany and Switzerland, he removed to Paris, and assisted Cuvier in the production of the "Ossemens Fossiles." In 1804 Fischer was appointed Professor and Director of the Museum at Moscow, and continued to fill this office until his death in 1853. He was the founder of the Imperial Society of Naturalists at Moscow, a member of more than eighty learned and scientific bodies, and a knight of several Russian Orders. The titles of his principal works are "Bibliographia Palaeontologica Animalium Systematica" (Moscow, 1810), "Adversaria Zoologica" (1819), "Genera Ins. Coleop. syst. exposita et analysi iconographica instructa" (1821), "Oryctographie du Gouvernement de Moscou" (1830), and "Entomographia Imperii Russici" (4 vols., 1820-43), besides about 150 miscellaneous papers chiefly published in the "Moscow Transactions."

FORSTER, Johann Reinhold, born in 1729, the son of the burgomaster of Dirschau, in Polish Prussia, descended from an English family which had left this country in the time of Charles I. He studied at the Universities of Berlin and Halle, and, after passing some time in Russia, came to England in 1766, and accepted a situation as Teacher of German, French, and Natural History, in a Dissenters' College at Warrington. During his residence there, he published an "Introduction to Mineralogy" (1768), "A Catalogue of English Insects" (1770), and "Novæ Species Insectorum" (1771). In 1772 he accompanied Capt. Cook on his second voyage, as Naturalist to the expedition, and on his return, three years later, was made D.C.L. of Oxford, and F.R.S. In 1778 appeared his "Observations made during a Voyage round the World;" but some quarrel having arisen between him and the government about the publication of works having reference to his voyage, he readily accepted the offer of the Professorship of Natural History at Halle: thence he gave to the world his "Zoologia Indica" (1781), "Enchiridion Historiæ Naturali inseriens" (1788), with many other works; and there he continued to reside until his death in 1798. Forster is

said to have been able to speak or write seventeen languages, and to have been well acquainted with almost every department of literature; while in natural history, botany, and geology he was one of the first investigators of the last century.

FREY, Heinrich, a native of Frankfort-on-Main, now Professor at Zürich; author of "Ueber die in der Schweiz beobachteten Arten des Genus *Lithocolletis*; in den Mittheilungen der Naturf. Gesellschaft in Zürich, 1855;" "Revision der Nepticulen," in the 11th vol. of "*Linnæa Entomologica*"; and of "Die Tineen und Pterophoren der Schweiz" (Zürich, 1856), a work of which the first English Micro-lepidopterist has said, "This volume clearly establishes the reputation of Professor Frey of Zürich as the first Micro-lepidopterist in Europe."

FREYER, C. F., Stiftskassirer at Augsburg, author of "Beiträge aus dem Taschenbuch meiner europ. Schmett." (Augsburg, 1827-30), "Neue Beiträge zur Schmetterlingskunde, mit Abbild. nach der Natur" (1831), "Neuere Beiträge" (1832-52), and of "Die schädlichsten Schmett. Deutschlands, &c., nach der Natur beobachtet, beschrieben und abgebildet." The transformations of numerous species of Lepidoptera are very fully illustrated in these excellent works.

FRISCH, Johann Leonhard, born in 1666, educated at Nuremberg, travelled in France, Switzerland, Hungary, Turkey, and Holland. Returning to Berlin, he was chosen Member of the Acad. of Sciences in 1706, Rector of the Prussian Society in 1726, and in 1731 appointed to direct the Historico-philologico-germanic class in the University. He founded the silk-manufacture in Brandenburg, and introduced the cultivation of the mulberry into Prussia. His chief work is "Beschreibung von allerley Insekten in Deutschland" (Berlin, 1720-38); this was reprinted in 1766, and adorned with numerous plates: the text gives the history of 300 insects, and describes their curious habits and their metamorphoses. Besides this, Frisch commenced a large work on German Ornithology (which was concluded by his son), and published many philological works. He died in 1743.

FRÖLICH, Dr. Franc. A. G., of Ellvangen, author of "Enumeratio Tortricum Wurtemburgiæ" (Tübingen, 1828).

FUESSLI, Johann Gaspard, born in 1745 at Zürich, was educated for an artist's life, but ultimately became a bookseller and publisher in his native town. In 1775 he printed a "Verzeichniss der ihm bekannten Schweizer-

ischen Insekten," edited the "Magazin für die Liebhaber der Entomologie" in 1778-79, and the "Neues Magazin f. d. Liebh. d. Ent." and "Archiv der Insekten geschichte" from 1781 until his death in 1786. The last-mentioned work is in quarto, and illustrated with a great number of excellent coloured plates.

GEER, Baron Karl DeGeer, a Swede, born in 1720, was destined for a political life, but abandoned it to pursue the study of Natural History, for which, and especially for Entomology, he had a predilection from childhood; he was also somewhat of a mechanical genius, and is said to have invented some improved forms of machinery for working the mines of Dannemora, and for clearing them when inundated. DeGeer was elected a Member of the Stockholm Academy, and published many papers in the "Transactions;" but his chief glory is his "Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire des Insectes" (Stockholm, 1752-78; 7 vols.), a work rich in facts and observations, and containing descriptions of more than 1500 species: the classification depends, in the winged insects, upon the nature and form of the wings, in the Aptera, upon the metamorphoses of the insect. Linné mentions DeGeer's Museum as "Amphibiis, Insectis aliisque rarioribus dives." The warmest friendship united these two remarkable men; and to both the spring of 1778 proved fatal.

GEOFFROY, Etienne Louis, born at Paris in 1725, was for nearly forty years one of the leading physicians of the French capital. Among many other works, he published in 1762 "Histoire abrégée des Insectes qui se trouvent aux environs de Paris, dans laquelle ces Animaux sont rangés suivant un Ordre Méthodique;" his classification was made with regard to the structure of the wings, but in the Coleoptera he first introduced the tarsal system. The above-mentioned work was followed by the "Traité sommaire des Coquilles, tant fluviatiles que terrestres, qui se trouvent aux environs de Paris" (1767). At the time of the Revolution, Geoffroy retired to Chartreuve, near Soissons, and lived there till his death in 1810.

GERMAR, Ernst Friedrich, born in 1786, was sent to school at Meiningen, at which place was resident the Entomologist Clairville; in 1807 he removed to Leipsic, and in 1817 was made Professor of Mineralogy and Natural History at Halle, where he died in 1853. Prof. Germar was the author of "Systematis Glossatorum Prodromus, sistens Bombycum species" (Leipsic, 1810-12), "Insec-

torum species novae aut minus cognitae" (Halle, 1824), "Fauna Insectorum Europæ" (1817-47) : he was the editor of the "Magazin für Entomologie" (in conjunction with Zincken) from 1813-18, and of the "Zeitschrift für die Entomologie" from 1838-45, when it became merged in the "Linnaea Entomologica ;" and papers from his pen will be found, not only in these periodicals, but also in Oken's "Isis," and Silbermann's "Revue Entomologique." Germar's collections and library have passed into the hands of his nephew, Prof. Schaum, of Berlin.

GODART, Jean Baptiste, born in 1775 in Picardy, but who soon removed to Paris and resided there the greater part of his life, was the author of the article "Papillon" in the Encycl. Méthodique (1819), of a "Tableau Méthodique des Lépidoptères Diurnes de France" (1823), and commenced the "Hist. Nat. des Lépid. de France," and the "Hist. des Chenilles," which have been concluded by Duponchel. Godart died in 1823.

GOETZE, Johann August Ephraim Goetze (or Göze), born in 1731 at Aschersleben, where his father was pastor, studied divinity at Halle, after which he for a long time performed ministerial duties in the parish of Quedlinburg. It was not till he was nearly forty years of age that the acquisition of a microscope drew his attention to Natural History, after which he soon rose to eminence as an Entomologist. His "Entom. Beiträge zu der Ritter Linné 12^{ten}. Ausgabe des Natursystems," was published between 1777-83 (Leipsic, 5 vols.), and his work on Intestinal Worms, "Versuch über die Naturgesch. der Eingeweide Würmer," in 1782 : he was also the author of "Europ. Fauna, oder Naturgesch. d. Europ. Thiere," &c. (fortg. v. Donndorf, Leipsic, 1791-1803, 9 vols.); and of papers in "Der Naturforscher," and in the Trans. of the Berlin and other Societies. Goetze died in 1793.

GREGSON, C. S., of Liverpool, a collector of British Lepidoptera and Coleoptera, notes by whom will be found in The Zoologist, the Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., and the Trans. Entom. Soc. Lond.

GUÉNÉE, A., of Chateaudun, a lawyer, author of various papers in the Annales de la Soc. Ent. de France, since 1834; of "Europ. Micro-Lepid. Index Methodicus" (1845); and of "Histoire naturelle des Insectes Lépidoptères" (1852 *et seq.*), one of the most valuable recent additions to Entomological literature.

HATCHETT, J., was a clerk in the Bank of England, resided

near London, and published a short Account, with Descriptions, of some Rare British Moths, in the old Entom. Soc. Trans. for the year 1812.

HAWORTH, Adrian Hardy, of Cottingham, near Hull, afterwards of Little Chelsea, wrote papers in the Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1812), and Phil. Mag., but is best known as the author of “*Lepidoptera Britannica, sistens digestionem novam Insectorum Lepid. quae in Magna Britannia reperiuntur*” (London, 1803–27, 4 vols.), which has been described as “a monograph the most complete, most learned, and most useful, ever published on the Entomology of Britain, and one which will long remain an invaluable treasure to the Lepidopterist. The sterling good qualities of Haworth are—1st, that he described from Nature; and 2nd, that he described well.” His collections of insects of all orders, British and foreign, were, after his death, sold by auction, the sale occupying many days; many of the typical specimens described in the “*Lep. Brit.*” were purchased by, and incorporated with the collection of, J. F. Stephens, and are now in the British Museum. Others were purchased by the Entomological Society; and others are preserved in the Hopeian Collection at Oxford. Haworth was also known as a distinguished botanist: his Memoirs on *Mesembryanthemum* and on *Bulbous Plants* are highly appreciated, and led to a correspondence with many eminent foreign botanists. Of these plants he possessed a large collection in a living state. In his later years, when a great impulse to classification was given by the works of MacLeay, Swainson, Vigors, &c., he adopted binarianism as the groundwork of all classification, and published numerous Memoirs on the subject in Taylor’s Annals.

HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, G. A. W., Dr. Med. of Ratisbon, author of “*De Generatione Insectorum, partibusque ei inservientibus*” (Ratisbon, 1821), “*Nomenclator Entomologicus*” (1835), parts of the “*Topogr. von Regensburg*” von Fürnrohr, “*Die wanzenartigen Insecten*” (Nuremberg, 1840, 6 vols.), and of the “*Systematische Bearbeitung der Schmett. von Europa, zugleich als Text, Revision, und Supplement zu Jakob Hübner’s Sammlung Europ. Schmett.*,” the volumes of which have appeared at intervals from 1843–56: in them all the genera are characterized, and all the species hitherto detected in Europe are described, with copious remarks on their habits, food, times of appearance, and localities, the whole forming a

complete work, which, for accuracy of description and the magnificence of its plates, leaves little to be desired.

HEYDEN, Carl von, Senator of Frankfort-on-Main, has published "Entomologische Beiträge" and other papers in the "Museum Senckenbergianum," a Zoological Miscellany, put forth by the Senckenberg Soc. of Nat. Hist. at Frankfort, of which von Heyden was Director; and papers in Oken's *Isis* and Silbermann's *Revue Entomologique*. Senator von Heyden is one of the first German entomologists of the day; his collection of minute insects of all Orders is extremely rich; and his Entomological Library is one of the finest in existence: the results of his observations are recorded in all the recent works; but it is a cause for regret that we have so little from his own pen. The possibility of the appearance of a "Frankfort Fauna" has been hinted at; and it is to be hoped that such a work will soon see the light.

HÜBNER, Jakob, of Halle, an entomologist and artist of the highest repute, author of "Beiträge zur Geschichte der Schmetterlinge" (Augsburg, 1785-90), "Abbild. und Beschreib. noch unbeschriebener und nicht abgebildeter Schmett." (1785), "Sammlung Europ. Schmett." (commenced in 1805), "Geschichte Europ. Schmett." and "Sammlung exotischer Schmett." (both commenced in 1806), "Verzeichniss bekannter Schmett." (1826), "Larvæ Lepidopterorum," &c. His works have contributed largely to the knowledge both of the species and of the transformations of Lepidoptera, especially the European; his figures are generally full of truth, and, although unaccompanied for the most part by descriptive letter-press, have yet sufficed for the identification even of the smallest species. The "Gesch. Europ. Schmett." consists of 790 coloured quarto plates, each containing figures of numerous species; and the work on the transformations of the European species consists of 449 coloured quarto plates. Hübner died in 1827; and his works have, since his death, been continued by Geyer and Herrich-Schäffer.

HUFNAGEL wrote papers on insects in the "Berlinisches Magazin" (1782-85), and published in 1796, at Berlin, "Tabellen von den Schmetterlingen der Berliner Gegend."

HUMMEL, A. Dav., author of "Essais Entomologiques" (St. Petersburg, 1821-29), and of papers in Oken's *Isis*, and the "Mém. Nat. Moscou."

ILLIGER, C., author of "Verzeichniss der Käfer Preussens,

&c.” (Halle, 1798), “Versuch einer system. vollständigen Terminologie des Thier- und Pflanzenreiches” (1800), “System. Verz. der Schmett. der Wiener Gegend, herausgegeben von einigen Lehrern am k. k. Theresianum (Wien, 1776),” (Brunswick, 1801), and of many papers in the “Magazin für Insektenkunde, von J. K. W. Illiger” (Brunswick, 6 vols. 1802–07).

KNOCH, A. W., author of “Beiträge zur Insektenkunde” (Leipsic, 1781–83), and of “Neue Beiträge” (1801).

KOLLAR, Vincenz, Curator of the Entomological Department of the Royal Museum, Vienna; Honorary Foreign Member of the Entom. Soc. of London; author of papers in “Ann. Wien. Mus.,” of a “Syst. Verzeichniss der Schmett. im Erzherzogthum Oestreich” (1832), “A Treatise on Insects injurious to Gardeners, Foresters, and Farmers” (London, 1840), and “Verzeichniss der niederösterreichischen Schmett.” in “Entom. Zeitung” (1850).

KUHLWEIN, a German collector in the early part of this century; Hübner figures several of his captures. He is referred to by Duponchel in the “Lép. de France,” and by Zeller in the “Isis” for 1839. His collection must have been an important one, as a Catalogue of it was printed; but Kuhlwein is not otherwise known as an author.

LASPEYRES, Jakob Heinrich, published at Berlin in 1801 a monograph of Sesiæ, “Sesiæ Europææ Iconibus et Descrip. illustratæ,” in 1803 a treatise on Platypteryx, “Vorschlag zu einer neuen in die Klasse der Glossaten einzuführenden Gattung Platypteryx,” and wrote in Illiger’s Magazin a “Kritische Revision der neuen Ausgabe von Illiger und Häfeli’s Syst. Verz. der Wiener Schmetterlinge.”

LATREILLE, Pierre André, born in 1762, the most celebrated of French entomologists, the friend of Bosc, Fabricius, Haüy, Lamarck, and Olivier, was elected Mem. de l’Institut in 1814, and in 1829 succeeded Lamarck as Professor of Natural History at the Paris Museum: he died in 1833. Latreille’s works are very numerous: in addition to many papers published in the Transactions of various Societies, he was the author of the “Crustacées, Arachnides, et Insectes de l’Encycl. Méthodique” (1789), of the entom. parts of the 2nd ed. of the “Nouveau Dict. d’Hist. Naturelle” (1824), and of Cuvier’s “Règne Animal” (1829), of the “Hist. Nat. générale et particulière des Crustacées et des Insectes” (Paris, 1802–5, 14 vols.), “Genera Crustaceorum et Insectorum, secundum ordinem nat. in famil. disposita” (1806–9, 4 vols.), “Hist.

Nat. des Reptiles" (1801, 4 vols.), "Hist. Nat. des Singes" (1802, 2 vols.), "Consid. gén. sur l'Ordre Nat. des Anim. composant les Classes des Crustacées, des Arachnides, et des Insectes" (1820). Latreille may be said to be the inventor of a new and certainly the most valuable system of entomology yet proposed. Swammerdamm had adopted metamorphosis as the groundwork of his mode of distribution; Linnæus had considered the wings as affording the most important characters, whilst Fabricius had introduced the cibarian characters as of primary importance. Latreille, however, had the tact to perceive that a character, or set of characters, which in one group was of primary importance, was only entitled to secondary consideration in other groups; hence the *Eclectic System*, in which all the elements of former systematists were adopted. But another and even still more important step in the arrangement of annulose animals was taken by Latreille in introducing the natural families, into which allied genera, which had been treated by Fabricius, Olivier, &c. as independent groups, were brought together according to their natural relationships. The first sketch of these natural groups appeared in his earliest work, "Précis des Caractères génériques," (1796, 8vo), now exceedingly scarce; and in one of his last works, "Familles naturelles du Règne Animal," he applied the same view to the whole of animated nature. The extreme clearness and precision of his views in the distribution and subdivision of his groups, is another great characteristic of his writings, and is nowhere seen to greater advantage than in his 'Genera' above-mentioned, an unrivalled work, which doubtless led to his being selected by Cuvier to undertake the Articulated department of the "Règne Animal." His descriptions of new species, scattered through his various works, and especially his Monograph of the Formicidæ and his classification of the Bees (published at the same time as Kirby's "Monographia Apum Angliæ"), are deserving of all praise. In all these works he employed characters derived from repeated dissections of his materials; and it may be interesting to mention that his collection of dissections of Coleopterous insects, enriched with his notes and sketches, was secured by Mr. Westwood, and is preserved in the Hopeian Museum at Oxford. He was (perhaps fortunately for entomology) by no means in affluent circumstances, and was consequently much engaged by the booksellers. To this also was to be attributed the necessity for the sale of his collection—which

he had formed with great care, and which contained many remarkable types and rare genera of all Orders,—a circumstance which he never ceased to lament, although he subsequently commenced the formation of a second collection. He retained his energies to the last, his Memoir on the Families allied to the Elateridæ being completed shortly before his death. His loss was felt by the entomologists of France as that of a father; and a tomb was erected, by subscription, over his remains in Père la Chaise.

LEACH, Dr. William Elford, born at Plymouth in 1790, in 1813 was appointed Curator of the Nat. Hist. Department at the British Museum; between 1814–17 he produced the “Zoological Miscellany” (3 vols.), and “Malacostraca Podophthalmata, or Descriptions of the British Species of Crabs and Lobsters.” He was also author of articles in the “Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles,” and in the “Edinb. Encycl.,” and of papers in the Trans. Linn. Soc., Phil. Trans., Oken’s “Isis,” and the Journ. de Phys. He enjoyed the friendship of Latreille, whose system he mainly introduced into this country in his various works, more especially in his MSS. which were incorporated by Samouelle in the “Entomologist’s Useful Compendium.” Dr. Leach remained at the British Museum till 1821, and subsequently resided at Spitchweek Park, near Ashburton; the latter years of his life were, however, spent in Italy, his health and intellect being impaired. He died in 1836.

LIENIG, Madame, of Kokenhusen, in Livonia, Hon. Mem. of the Entom. Soc. of Stettin, authoress of “Verz. der Schmett. Cur- und Liev-lands,” in den Schriften der Rigaer Gesellschaft, and of “Lepidopterologische Fauna von Lievland und Curland, mit Anmerk. von Zeller” in Oken’s “Isis” for 1846. Madame Lienig died in 1855.

LINNÆUS. Karl Linné was born in 1707 at Röshult, in Småland, Sweden, of which parish his father was curate. At sixteen he was apprenticed to a shoemaker; but a doctor named Rothman, perceiving his bent and his powers, lent him a copy of Tournefort, and afterwards sent him to the University of Lund, placing him under the care of Stobæus, the Professor of Natural History. By the professor’s aid, Linné was enabled to remove to Upsala, whither he was urged by his passion for Natural History: it was with difficulty that he contrived to live by instructing his fellow-students in Latin; and it is said that he was even driven to eke out his subsistence by

mending shoes. His botanical skill introduced him to the notice of Celsius, Professor of Theology, who was then engaged upon his "Hiero-Botanicon." Linné was employed to assist him, and afterwards recommended to Rudbeck, Prof. of Botany, who entrusted to him the direction of the Garden, and allowed him occasionally to supply his own place as lecturer. From this time, from his twenty-fourth year, dates the first idea of the great reform which Linné was destined to carry out. In 1732 he was sent through Lapland, to collect and describe the plants; with almost incredible perseverance and difficulty he traversed the most remarkable districts, following the course of the chief chain of mountains, descending to the coast in Norwegian Lapland, proceeding round the Gulf of Bothnia, and returning by way of Finland and the Aland Isles. On regaining his home, he was rewarded by the Academy of Upsala with the payment of his expenses, amounting to £10 sterling. Linné then retired to Fahlun, the chief town of Dalecarlia, of importance from its large copper-mines, where he began to practise medicine, and give lessons in Mineralogy: his stay was of short duration; for university and family quarrels induced him to travel into Holland. There he presented himself to Boerhaave, by whom he was introduced to a wealthy banker, George Cliffort, who had a passion for natural science. Linné was soon installed as Curator of Cliffort's Botanical Garden at Harlecamp, and continued to reside there three years. Then it was that he began to systematize his views, and to make his first general application of them. Up to that time, though many and learned works had appeared on natural history, yet in most of these works the subject had been treated generally*, the different species were not clearly distinguished, no attempt had been made to form a complete and systematic catalogue of them; they were described on no uniform plan, and in terms without precise signification; the names assigned to them varied at the will of every author, and were often long descriptive phrases which served only to overload the memory. These were the defects which Linné undertook to remedy. He had to discover methods of distribution and classification founded upon determinate and marked characters, which would apply to all the natural objects in creation; he had to invent terms enough to indicate the prodigious variety of

* Exception must here be made of the works of John Ray, "le premier véritable naturaliste du règne animal," as Cuvier calls him.

form found in living creatures, and to fix those terms with such precision that their use should never be ambiguous ; he had to review all the creatures described by previous authors and amassed in their collections, to give them short convenient names (analogous to our Christian and surnames), describe them in the terminology he had invented, and arrange them upon the method he had adopted. The first outline of this enormous enterprise was given to the world in the " *Systema Naturæ*," published at Leyden in 1735. In this first edition, the mineral kingdom was divided into Petræ and Fossilia,—the former division including Salia, Combustibilia, and Metalla ; the latter including Petrificata, Concreta, and Terræ. The vegetable kingdom was divided in accordance with the method since so celebrated as the Sexual System, founded upon the relative position, the proportion, the connexion or distinction, and the number, of the stamens and pistils. The animal kingdom, which came last, was divided into Quadrupeda, Aves, Reptilia, Pisces, Insecta, and Vermes ; the Cetacea were placed among the Fishes. The genera of animals were characterized, but the species were simply named ; in the vegetable kingdom, only the names of the genera were given. This comprehensive sketch of the whole domain of Natural History excited general astonishment, and procured for its author considerable respect ; thenceforward Linné worked steadily and constantly to perfect and extend his plan, assigning by degrees names and descriptions to all the genera and all the species with which he was acquainted. Twelve editions of the " *Systema Naturæ*" were published during his life-time ; but most of these were only reprints ; those in which new matter was introduced are the 2nd in 1740, the 6th in 1748, the 10th in 1757, and the 12th in 1766, all published at Stockholm. The original work was printed on twelve folio pages ; Gmelin's edition of 1788 is in fourteen 8vo volumes. The botanical part of the *Syst. Nat.* was developed in many independent works. In 1736 were published the " *Hortus Cliffortianus* " and the " *Fundamenta Botanica* ;" in 1737, the " *Critica Botanica*," " *Genera Plantarum*," and " *Flora Lapponica* ;" in 1738, " *Classes Plantarum* ;" in 1751, the " *Philosophia Botanica*," and " *Species Plantarum*" in 1753, to which several Supplements followed. It is in Botany that Linné gained most success and the greatest glory : his nomenclature and terminology were promptly adopted, and to this day remain in full force ; but the

sexual method of division (not first established by Linné) has now given way to the Natural System introduced by DeCandolle and the two De Jussieus. In the animal kingdom, the Linnaean divisions of all Orders were much more in accordance with natural affinities ; numbers of genera were for the first time classified, and, especially among the insects, Linné was the first to name and characterize the particular species. To return from his works to the author himself ;—on quitting Holland, Linné visited England and France, then returned to Sweden, and settled in Stockholm as a physician : fortunately he obtained few patients ; but, through the friendship of the Baron Karl de Geer and the Count de Tessin (to whom are dedicated the successive editions of the *Syst. Nat.*), he was made, in 1738, physician to the Navy, and was appointed to give lectures on Botany in the capital ; in 1739 he was Physician to the King, and President of the newly-formed Academy of Sciences at Stockholm ; in this year also he married Sara Elizabeth Moré, who, six years before, had won his affection at Fahlun. In 1741 he was promoted to the Botanical Chair in the University of Upsala, the great object of his ambition ; in 1753 he received from the hand of his sovereign the knighthood of the Polar Star, an honour never before conferred for literary merit ; and in 1756 was raised into the ranks of the nobility by the title of the Chevalier von Linné. Meanwhile Linné profited unceasingly by all the means which his daily-increasing reputation gave him to perfect his works, and extend his influence : he travelled through various provinces of Sweden to observe and collect their natural products, and published accounts of his journeys, full of interesting particulars, connected not only with natural history, but with the antiquities of the districts, the habits and agriculture of the people : the results of his Swedish travels were comprised in the “*Fauna Suecica*” (1746), and the “*Flora Suecica*,” which appeared nine years later ; he published also, under the title of “*Amoenitates Academicæ*,” a series of essays on subjects connected with vegetable physiology, the economy of plants or animals, and the philosophy of natural history. Linné’s society is described as full of charms ; his single weakness was inordinate vanity and excessive love of praise. His domestic life was unhappy, through the conduct of his wife, a profligate woman, who rendered his home uncomfortable by parsimony and petty tyranny, and who conceived a

violent and groundless hatred for her only son ; this son afterwards succeeded his father in all his university offices, and died unmarried in 1784, when the library and herbarium of the great Linné were purchased by Sir James Edward Smith, and are now in the possession of the Linnaean Society of London. Depreciators of his fame have said that Linné was nothing more than a mere nomenclator ; but it may be remarked that “the only persons who succeed in making great alterations in the language of science are not those who make names arbitrarily, and as an exercise of ingenuity, but those who have much new knowledge to communicate ; so that the vehicle is commended to general reception by the value of what it contains. It is only eminent discoverers to whom the authority is conceded of introducing a new system of names, just as it is only the highest authority in the state which has the power of putting a new coinage in circulation *.” Still it is true that Linné’s real claim to admiration is not so much that he was a great discoverer, as that he was a judicious reformer ; he embodied the convictions which had been gradually rising in the minds of scientific men, and, by remodelling both terminology and nomenclature, produced a complete reform in science. DeCandolle † gives as the causes of the success of the Linnaean system, the specific names, the characteristic phrase, the fixation of descriptive language, the distinction of varieties and species, the extension of the same method to all the kingdoms of nature, and the practice of introducing into it all the species most recently discovered. This last plan Linné always pursued ; and for thus enriching his works he had unrivalled facilities. His pupils travelled to distant countries, and sent to him from every quarter the most interesting objects, —Alströmer from Southern Europe, Berg and Falk from Gothland, Forskål from Arabia and the East, Hasselquist from Egypt and Palestine, Kalm from Canada, Köhler from Italy, Löfeling from Spain and America, Martin from Spitzbergen, Montin from Lapland, Osbeck from China and Java, Pontin from Malabar, Rolander from Surinam, Solander from Lapland, the South Sea Isles, and England, Sparmann from South Africa, Ternström from Asia, Thunberg from Japan, Toren from Malabar and Surat : and his botanical friends sent him seeds and dried plants from various countries,—Lagerström many

* Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences, vol. ii. p. 518.

† Théor. Elém. p. 40.

from the East Indies, Gronovius most of the Virginian, Gmelin all the Siberian, Burmann those of the Cape. Naturalists vied with one another in enriching his collection, and in courting his society; every academy in Europe enrolled him among its members. Thus honoured at home, and respected abroad, Linné fulfilled for thirty-seven years his professional duties, and died on the 10th January 1778, at the ripe age of 71. Beneath the twin towers of the Cathedral, a plain stone simply tells that it covers "Ossa Caroli à Linné;" apart from this, a tablet is erected "Botanicorum Principi;" and in the museum of his botanic garden a life-like statue presents him, seated, holding in his hand the *Linnaea borealis*, in the very act of lecturing. But better still than these outward marks of respect, his memory is fondly cherished, and his fame jealously guarded. Upsala has not forgotten, and will not forget, the most renowned of her sons.

LOGAN, R. F., of Duddingstone, near Edinburgh, a very active Lepidopterist: papers in *The Zoologist*, and *Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*

MANN, Joseph, of Vienna, author of "Mikrolepidopternverzeichniss" in the *Entom. Zeitung* (1850), and of "Aufzählung der Schmett. gesammelt auf einer Reise nach Oberkrain und dem Küstenlande" in *Verh. des zool. bot. Vereines in Wien* (1854).

MARSHAM, Thomas, was Secretary of the Linnaean Society in 1798, author of papers in the Transactions of that Soc., and of "Entomologia Britannica, sistens Insecta Brit. indigena" (London, 1802, Part I., Coleoptera), in which last work a great number of new species of minute beetles were for the first time, but not sufficiently, described. His collection was purchased, after his death, by Mr. Stephens, and is now in the British Museum cabinets, his specimens being identified by a particular label.

NATURFORSCHER. "Der Naturforscher, eine physikalische Wochenschrift," a Zoological Miscellany, published at Halle, thirty vols., from 1774-1804, containing communications from a variety of authors—Esper, Goetze, Hermann, Luz, Panzer, Schaller, Schrank, Schreber, and others.

NEWMAN, Edward, F.L.S., F.Z.S., M. Imp. L.C. Acad., late Pres. Entom. Soc. London, author of "The Grammar of Entomology" (1835), "A Familiar Introduction to the History of Insects" (1841), "Entomological Notes" in the *Entom. Magazine* and *The Entomologist*, &c., and of some well-known botanical works. Mr. Newman is the

editor of *The Zoologist*, a Miscellany of Natural History, at once popular and scientific: this periodical has run a prosperous career for sixteen years, and is doubtless known to every one of our readers.

NICELLI, Graf G. von, of Berlin, author of the "Bericht über die Pommerschen Arten der Gattung *Lithocolletis*" in the *Stettin Entom. Zeitung* for 1850: a complete monograph of the same genus is promised.

NYLANDER, Dr., late of Helsingfors, many of whose observations are recorded in Tengström's "Finland's Fjärl-Fauna," is the author of papers in the *Annales de la Soc. Ent. de France* (1854), and *Ann. Nat. Hist.*, and of a recent work on the Ants of France and Algeria.

OCHSENHEIMER, Ferdinand, born at Mainz in 1767; on the completion of his academical career was employed as private tutor in several families at Mannheim. At that time the theatre of Mannheim was one of the first in Germany, and still preserves a creditable reputation. Ochsenheimer wrote several comedies, which were produced with great applause; and this seems to have drawn his attention still more closely to the stage, for in his twenty-seventh year he resolved himself to become an actor: this resolution he carried out, and for some years was a chief attraction at many of the principal theatres of Germany; his performance of "Talbot" in "Die Jungfrau von Orleans" called forth the warmest encomiums of Schiller. It was about the end of last century that Ochsenheimer began to collect insects, and make the acquaintance of other entomologists, Treitschke among the rest; in 1802 he formed a friendship with Laspeyres, who urged him to become an author; and in 1805 the first volume of a *Natural History of the Moths of Saxony* appeared at Dresden. Differences with his publisher caused him to desist; and thereupon he began his more extensive work, "Die Schmetterlinge von Europa," the first part of which was published at Leipsic in 1807. Ochsenheimer's fame was at once established; he was soon elected into the Soc. of Naturalists at Berlin, and subsequently into those of Wetterau and Halle. Professional engagements and entomological pursuits formed a double bond of union between Ochsenheimer and Treitschke: they collected together, and their life was divided between the stage and insect-hunting; thus Treitschke became associated with his senior in the production of the great work, and survived him to complete it. One night, after performing at the theatre at Vienna,

Ochsenheimer was seized with an attack of apoplexy, and died in 1822. His collection was purchased for the Royal Museum at Pesth.

OLIVIER, Dr. Guillaume Antoine, born in 1756, a French naturalist and traveller, whose especial studies were Botany and Entomology, was employed in early life in describing and collecting particulars about the natural objects and productions of the neighbourhood of Paris. Losing this post at the Revolution, but siding with the Revolutionary Party, he and Bruguière were appointed in 1792 by the minister Roland to accompany the embassy to Persia, as scientific attachés. Roland perished, and the scientific men were deprived of their resources; nevertheless they pursued their journey, visited Constantinople, the Isles of the Archipelago, Syria, Egypt, Arabia, and finally Bagdad, Teheran, and Ispahan. Having obtained favourable answers from the Persians on the objects of their mission, they returned up the Euphrates to Aleppo, visited Cyprus, traversed Asia Minor to Constantinople, thence to Greece, and finally landed at Ancona in September 1798. There Bruguière died; and Olivier returned alone to Paris, with a valuable collection, the result of their six years' ramble. He immediately occupied himself with the production of his "*Voyage dans l'Empire Ottoman, l'Egypte, et la Perse*" (Paris, 6 vols., 1802-7). In 1800 he was chosen Mem. de l'*Institut*, was subsequently Professor of Zoology at the *Ecole Vétérinaire d'Alfort*, but for some time before his death became afflicted with melancholy. He died at Lyons, in 1814. Besides his "*Travels*," Olivier was the author of articles on Insects in the *Encycl. Méthodique*, and of the "*Dict. de l'Histoire Nat. des Insectes*" (9 vols.); he also published "*Entomologie, ou l'Hist. Nat. des Insectes*" (6 vols.). His great work, however, is "*Hist. Nat. des Coléoptères*" (also in 6 vols.), in which an immense number of species of beetles were for the first time figured.

PALLAS, Peter Simon, born in 1741, was the son of a surgeon at Berlin. After studying at Berlin, Göttingen, and Leyden, he spent a year in England, and in 1763 settled at the Hague, where he published "*Elenchus Zoophytorum*," and "*Miscellanea Zoologica*" (1766). In 1767 he was invited to St. Petersburg by the Empress Catharine, and accepted the post of Professor of Natural History in the Imp. Acad. of Sciences. In June 1768 Pallas set out on a scientific mission, travelled through

Central Russia, and wintered at Sinbirsk on the Volga ; next spring he moved to Orenburg, thence down the River Oural to the Caspian Sea ; in 1770 he followed the course of the Oural Mountains, northwards, to Tobolsk the capital of Siberia, and wintered at Tchiliabinsk ; in the spring of 1771 he visited the mines of Kolivan, in the Altaï Mountains, and wintered at Krasnoïarsk on the River Enisei ; next year he traversed Lake Baikal, and went as far as the borders of the Chinese Empire : returning thence, he a second time wintered at Krasnoïarsk ; in 1773 descended again to the Caspian, visited Astrakhan and Bokhara, and approached Caucasia ; after wintering between the Volga and the Don, he finally returned to St. Petersburg in July 1774. Two years later, his "Travels" appeared, a work which has been described as an inexhaustible mine for the naturalist and the statesman. This was followed by "Spicilegia Zoologica" (1780), and "Icones Insectorum, præsertim Rossiæ Sibiriæque peculiarium" (Erlangen, 1781). Cuvier, in his Eloge, says "Pallas a vraiment changé la face de la théorie de la terre. Une considération attentive des deux grandes chaînes de montagnes de Sibérie lui fit apercevoir cette règle générale, qui s'est ensuite vérifiée partout, de la succession des trois ordres primitifs de montagnes, les granitiques au milieu, les schisteuses à leurs côtés, et les calcaires en dehors. On peut dire que ce grand fait, nettement exprimé en 1777, dans un Mémoire lu à l'Académie, a donné naissance à toute la nouvelle géologie : les Saussure, les Deluc, les Werner sont partis de là pour arriver à la véritable connaissance de la structure de la terre, si différente des idées fantastiques des écrivains précédents." Honourably occupied at St. Petersburg, loaded with titles, and applauded by the whole of Europe, Pallas's position might seem an enviable one ; but his wanderings had unfitted him for the life of a capital, and rendered it irksome to him. Accordingly he accompanied the expedition to the Crimea, where, charmed with the climate, he settled in 1795 ; for fifteen years he lived in the neighbourhood of Simpheropol, exercising hospitality to the few who then visited his secluded home, engaged upon his "Zoographia Rossio-Asiatica," and continuing his other great works. Tired at length of so monotonous a life, he quitted Russia, and, after an absence of forty-two years, returned to his native town to end his days : his death occurred in 1811.

PALMER, Dr. Shirley, of Birmingham : in The Zoologist.

RAMBUR, Dr. J. P., joint-author with Boisduval and Graslin of the "Collection iconographique et historique des Chenilles d'Europe," and who has written an "Essai sur une monographie des Zygénides" (Paris, 1829), passed part of his life in Corsica, and published a "Catalogue des Lépid. de l'île de Corse" (Paris, 1832); has also travelled in Spain, and is the author of "Faune Entomologique de l'Andalousie" (Paris, 1837), and of "Histoire des Neuroptères" (1842); is a Mem. de la Soc. Ent. de Fr., in whose Annales are various papers by Dr. Rambur.

RATZEBURG, Dr. J. Th. Ch., of Berlin, author of "Die Forst-Insekten, oder Abbildung und Beschreibung der in den Wäldern Preussens und der Nachbarstaaten als schädlich oder nützlich bekannt gewordenen Insekten" (Berlin, 1837-44), and of several other works, and papers in the N. Act. Nat. Cur.

RETZ, André Johan, born in 1742, a Swede, the son of an army surgeon at Christianstadt, who educated him for a medical life; subsequently he became the pupil of Linné, and directed his attention to Zoology and Chemistry: in 1766 he took the degree of M.D. His principal works are "Inledning til Djur-Riket" (Stockholm, 1772), "Genera et Species DeGeerii Insectorum, cum additamentis" (Leipsic, 1783), and "Faunæ Suecicæ (C. à Linné equ. inchoatae), Mammalia, Aves, Amphibia, et Pisces" (1800).

RÖMER, J. J., author of "Beiträge zur entom. Bücherkenntniss," published in Fuessli's N. Mag., which Römer edited after Fuessli's death in 1787; of "Genera Insectorum Linnæi et Fabricii iconibus illustrata" (1789); and, in conjunction with H. R. Schinz, of "Naturgesch. der in der Schweiz einheimischen Säugethiere" (Zürich, 1809).

SAXESEN, a painter, of Clausthal in the Harz Mountains, author of a paper entitled "Blatt- und Holz-wespen," in the Bericht des Naturwissenschaftl. Vereins des Harzes für 1840-42. Many of his observations were incorporated by Erichson in his work on German Coleoptera.

SCHALÉN, in Thunberg's Mus. Nat. Acad. Upsal. 1788.

SCHIFFERMÜLLER, Ign., author of "Ankündigung eines syst. Werkes von den Schmett. der Wiener Gegend" (Vienna, 1775), and joint-author of the famous "Wienergegend Verzeichniss." After the suppression of the Theresian Academy at Vienna, Schiffermüller resided at Linz.

SCHLÄGER, a clergyman at Jena, in Weimar, author of papers in the Bericht des Lepid. Tauschvereines über die Jahre

1842-47 (published at Jena), and in the Stettin Entom. Zeitung (1850).

SCHRANK, Franciscus von Paula, author of "Beyträge zur Naturgeschichte" (Augsburg, 1776), "Fauna Boica, durchgedachte Geschichte der in Baiern einheimischen und zahmen Thiere" (Nuremberg, 3 vols., 1798-1803), "Enumeratio Ins. Austriae indig." (Aug. Vindel. 1781), and of papers in Fuessli's Mag., Der Naturforscher, N. Abh. Baierisch. Akad., &c. Schrank attained to an extreme old age, and was still living at Munich in 1835.

SCOPOLI, Giovanni Antonio, born in 1725 at Cavalese in the Tyrol, studied at Innspruck, and took the degree of M.D.; practised as a physician at Idria, and was appointed Professor of Mineralogy at that place, and subsequently at Chemnitz: in 1777 he was promoted to the Professorship of Botany and Chemistry at Pavia, and died in 1788. His principal works are "Flora Carniolica" (Vienna, 1762), "Entomologia Carniolica, exhibens Ins. Carnioliae indig. methodo Linnæana distrib." (Vienna, 1763), "Principia Mineralogiae" (Prague, 1772), "Crystallographia Hungarica" (1776), "Fundamenta Chemiae" (1777), and "Deliciae Floræ et Faunæ Insubricæ" (Pavia, 1786-88).

SCOTT, John, of Stockton-on-Tees, a collector of British Lepidoptera and Coleoptera: in The Zoologist, and Entomologist's Annual.

SIRCOM, J., late of Bath: in The Zoologist.

SODOFFSKY, C. H. G., author of "Lepidoptera Livoniæ observata," some descriptions of new Micro-lepidoptera, and of "Etymologische Untersuchungen über die Gattungsnamen der Schmett.," all published in the Bull. Nat. Moscou. The last-mentioned paper, printed in 1837, is an attempt to derive the generic names of the Lepidoptera, and is therefore somewhat similar in its design to the present work, in the preparation of which Sodoffsky's "Researches" have been consulted.

STAINTON, Henry Tibbatts, of Lewisham, a Lepidopterist, *par excellence* a Tineist, author of numerous papers in The Zoologist, and Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., and of "A Catalogue of the British Tineina and Pterophoridæ" (1849), "A Supplementary Cat. of Tin. and Pter." (1851), "Insecta Britannica; Lepidoptera, Tineina" (1854), "The Natural History of the Tineina" (assisted by Zeller, Douglas, and Frey, 3 vols. published 1855-58), and of "A Manual of British Butterflies and Moths," the object of which is "to supply in a small compass, and

for a low price, the greatest possible amount of information likely to be useful to beginners," is also editor of The Entomologist's Annual, and of The Intelligencer, a weekly publication intended to accelerate the communication of new facts among the brethren of the net. In short, Mr. Stainton is engaged in a laudable endeavour to disseminate among every class a taste for Entomology, and to place, within the reach of all, the largest amount of Entomological information.

STEPHENS, James Francis, F.L.S., F.Z.S., Mem. Ent. Soc. Lond. and France, was born on the 16th September 1792, and from an early age was fond of entomology ; in his sixteenth year he began to prepare a catalogue of British insects, and enumerated 3673 species, of which 1367 were Lepidoptera ; he was for many years a clerk in the Admiralty Office. In 1818 Mr. Stephens assisted Dr. Leach in the arrangement of the collection in the British Museum ; in 1828 appeared "A Systematical Catalogue of British Insects," in which 10,116 species were enumerated ; in 1829, "The Nomenclature of British Insects," and in 1839, the "Manual of British Coleoptera." Besides these works, he was author of a large portion of Shaw's British Zoology, of the entomological articles in the Encycl. Metropolitana, and of numerous papers in The Zoologist, the Zool. Journ., Trans. C. P. S., Entom. Mag., Trans. Ent. Soc., and also of the Brit. Mus. Cat. of Lepidoptera. But the work on which Mr. Stephens's fame chiefly rests is the "Illustrations of British Entomology, a Synopsis of Indigenous Insects" (London, 10 vols. 1827-46 ; the four vols. on Lepidop. appeared between 1828-35), a work in which it was intended to describe all the known species of British insects ; the Hemiptera and Diptera were however omitted, and only a part of the Hymenoptera was executed. Many of the descriptions are faulty, being often compiled from other authors, without verification from actual specimens of the insects, and thus are not unfrequently applied to insects for which they were never intended ; but the volumes contain many very interesting notices of the habits of species, and, despite its faults, the work is the most complete that we have on general descriptive Entomology. Mr. Stephens was for a long time engaged in a lawsuit with James Rennie for alleged piracy of the "Illustrations," in the publication of the "Conspectus of British Butterflies and Moths." Rennie was successful ; but the opinion of scientific men was shown by the subscription

which they raised to defray the heavy legal expenses consequent upon Stephens's defeat. He was an indefatigable collector of all orders of insects, and will long be remembered for the unbounded liberality with which his admirably arranged collections and extensive entomological library were thrown open to every entomologist, and for his readiness in imparting information to all. His library is now in the possession of Mr. Stainton, who imitates the liberality of its previous owner. The collections—valuable as containing the types described in the "Illustrations," and also the types of Marsham, and some of those of Haworth—are principally in the British Museum; but his collection of the British Crustacea is in the Hopeian Cabinet at Oxford. During the first half of this century, entomology made rapid strides in England; and to none was this progress owing more than to James Francis Stephens. He died in 1852.

STEVENS, Samuel, F.L.S. of London, Treasurer of the Entomological Soc., a most active collector, but known as an author only by notes in *The Zoologist*, and *Entom. Soc. Tr.*

TENGSTRÖM, J. af, author of "Bidrag til Finnland's Fjärl-Fauna" (Helsingfors, 1847). Besides investigating the Lepidop. of Finnland, Tengström has brought to the notice of European entomologists several novelties from America and Java.

THUNBERG, Karl Peter, a Swede, born in 1743, at Jonköping, where his father was pastor, was educated at Upsala, under Linné. When on a visit to Amsterdam in 1770, he was appointed Surgeon to one of the vessels of the Dutch East India Company, and sailed to the Cape of Good Hope, where he remained three winters; thence he proceeded to Java and Japan, and stayed five years, exploring the country, and collecting the natural products. On his return, he published "Resa uti Europa, Africa, Asia, förättad åren 1770-79" (Upsala, 1788-93, 4 vols.), and "Flora Japonica" (1784). He was elected an hon. mem. of sixty-six learned Societies; and numerous papers from his pen, containing descriptions of new species, both exotic and European, as well as catalogues of the Faunas of various countries, will be found in the Vetensk. Akad. Handl., Trans. Phil. & Linn., French, German, Dutch, and Russian Societies. In 1784 Thunberg succeeded the younger Linné as Professor of Botany at Upsala, subsequently to which he published "Museum Naturalium Academiæ Upsaliensis" (1788), and

"Dissertatio Entomologica, sistens Insecta Suecica" (1784-95). He died in 1828.

TISCHER, Karl von, born in 1777, was a lieutenant in the army, and wounded at the battle of Jena; was subsequently Superintendent of the Board of Taxes at Schandau, after retiring from which post he resided at Dresden. Tischer studied all Orders of Insects, and Botany: he is best known by his numerous and valuable contributions to Treitschke's work, but is also the author of "Encyclopäd. Taschenbuch für angehende Schmetterlings-sammler" (Leipsic, 1804), "Handbuch für Schmett.-sammler" (1804), "Die kleine Schmetterlingsfreunde" (1806), and "Winterlectüre für Entomologen, und überhaupt für Freunde der Naturkunde" (1806).

TREITSCHKE, Friedrich, born about 1780, at Leipsic. Returning from Switzerland to his native town about the end of last century, he made the acquaintance of Ochsenheimer; in 1802 he removed to Vienna, and was employed as Author and Registrar at the Royal Opera; he was subsequently promoted to the post of Hoftheater-Oekonom. In 1806 Treitschke was driven into the country by ill health: this gave him greater opportunity for collecting; and from that time he and Ochsenheimer were inseparable. He rendered some assistance in the production of the 4th vol. of "Die Schmetterlinge von Europa," which appeared in 1816, carried on the work after Ochsenheimer's decease, and brought it to a conclusion in 1835; besides this, Treitschke wrote a small work, "Hülfsbuch für Schmetterlings-sammler" (Vienna, 1834). He was a member of the Societies of Moscow, Leipsic, and Breslau.

VAUGHAN, Philip H., of Bristol, an active collector of British Lepidoptera: notes in *The Zoologist*.

VIEWEG, Chr. Fr., published at Berlin in 1789-90, in conjunction with Willdenow, "Tabellar. Verz. der in der Kurmark Brandenburg einheimischen Schmetterlinge."

VILLERS, Charles de, was a captain in the French army, and afterwards Director of the Cabinet of Natural History at Chartres; Mem. of the Entom. Soc. of France, and of the Soc. Linnéenne de Paris, in whose Annales papers by DeVillers will be found. He was also author of "Car. Linnæi Entomologia, Faunæ Suecicæ descriptionibus aucta" (Lyons, 1789, 4 vols.).

WENNER was a publisher at Frankfort: mentioned in Thunberg's "Insecta Suecica" (1794).

WESTWOOD, J. O., F.L.S., late Pres. Ent. Soc. London, and

Conservator of the Hopeian Collection in the University of Oxford. Born in 1805; studies Economic Entomology, and Insects of all Orders from all parts of the globe; is author of "The Entomologist's Text-Book" (1838), "An Introduction to the Modern Classification of Insects, founded on the Natural Habits and corresponding organization of the different families" (1839), "Arcana Entomologica, or Illustrations of new, rare, and interesting Exotic Insects" (1841-42), "British Butterflies and Moths" (1840-45), "Cabinet of Oriental Entomology," and of many papers in the Zool. Journ., Trans. Z.S., Ent. S., and L.S.; Mag. N. H., Mag. Zool. and Bot., Entom. Mag., Phil. Mag., Ann. and Mag. N. H., The Zoologist, Ann. Sc. Naturelles, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., Linnaea Entomologica, &c. In 1855, the Council of the Royal Society awarded one of the Royal Medals to Mr. Westwood, in consideration of his many valuable monographs and papers on Entomology; and in 1858 the honorary degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford.

WIENERGEGEND-VERZEICHNISS: "Systematisches Verzeichniß der Schmetterlinge der Gegend Wien, herausgegeben von einigen Lehrern am Theresianum." A systematic catalogue of the Lepidoptera of the Vienna district, published at Vienna in 1776, and principally compiled by Mich. Denis and Ign. Schiffermüller.

WING, William, born in 1828, F.L.S., Secretary of the Ent. Soc. of London, was employed as an entomological artist, and distinguished for the care and accuracy with which his drawings were executed; many of the illustrations in the Trans. of the Linnaean and Entom. Societies are the work of his hands; short papers by Wing will be found in the Proc. Zool. Soc. and the Trans. Ent. Soc. Had he lived, he could not have failed to establish for himself a high scientific reputation; but his career was cut short in 1855.

WOCKE, Dr., of Breslau: in the Bresl. Zeitschrift für Entomologie.

ZELLER, Professor P. C., of Glogau, author of a series of admirable monographs in the "Isis von Oken," from 1838-50, and in the "Linnaea Entomologica" from its commencement in 1846 to 1855. Prof. Zeller is the father of the present race of Micro-lepidopterists; Micro-lepidopterology, as now pursued, may be said to date from the appearance, in the Isis for 1839, of the "Versuch einer naturmässigen Eintheilung der Schaben."

ZETTERSTEDT, Johann Wilhelm, Professor of Zoology in the

RULES FOR PRONUNCIATION.

In the following Catalogue every vowel is to be *pronounced* short, unless marked long, thus—*ē*.

Table of Vowel Sounds.

<i>a</i>	is to be pronounced as in the word “hat”	<i>ā</i>	as in “hate.”
<i>e</i>	.....	<i>ē</i>	..... “met”
<i>i</i>	.....	<i>ī</i>	..... “hid”
<i>o</i>	.....	<i>ō</i>	..... “hop”
<i>u</i>	.....	<i>ū</i>	..... “duck”
<i>æ</i> or <i>œ</i>	as <i>ē</i> ; <i>ei</i> as <i>ī</i> ; <i>au</i> as in “naughty.”		“duke.”

Two dots placed over two vowels occurring together (thus, *eē*) show that the letters are to be pronounced as two syllables. [In the Crambi and Tineæ, where the diminutive termination *-ellus*, or *-ella*, is usually added to the root of the name, and is often immediately preceded by a vowel, the dots have generally been omitted; but in all such cases the vowels are to be pronounced as two syllables: thus, *Regiella*, pron. *Re-gi-el-la*, not *Re-giel-la*.]

Table of Consonant Sounds.

<i>c</i>	is to be pronounced hard, as <i>k</i> .
<i>ç</i>	..... soft, as <i>s</i> .
<i>ch</i>	..... hard, as <i>k</i> : except when (in names from the German) preceded by <i>s</i> , in which case the <i>sch</i> is equivalent to <i>sh</i> , and is printed <i>s̄h</i> ; thus <i>Frischella</i> , pron. as <i>Frishella</i> .
<i>g</i>	is to be pronounced hard, as in “gate.”
<i>g</i>	..... soft, as in “gem.”

The position of the accent (') shows where stress is to be laid, viz. on the syllable preceding the accent.

AN
ACCENTUATED LIST
OF THE
BRITISH LEPIDOPTERA.

LEPIDOPTERA, *L.*, *LEPIDOP'TERA*.

λεπίς, a scale, *πτερόν*, a wing: Insects whose wings are clothed with scales.

DIURNI, *DIUR'NI*. Day-fliers.

PAPILIONIDÆ, Lea., *Papilio'nidæ*, the family of which the genus *Papilio* is the type.

PAPILIO, *L.*, *Papilio*, *papilio*, a butterfly. Linnæus first attempted to combine in some degree Natural and Civil History, by attaching the names of personages, illustrious in their day, to Insects of particular kinds. His first division of the Butterflies consists of *Equites* (Knights), and these are subdivided into *Troes* and *Achivi* (Trojans and Greeks). A Greek knight heads our list.

MACHAON, *L.*, *Machā'on*. The hero of this name is mentioned by Homer, Il. ii. 731—

'Ασκληπιάδα δύο παιδε,
ἰητῆρ' ἀγαθῷ, Ποδαλείριος ἡδὲ Μαχάων.

(The two sons of Æsculapius, skilled in leech-craft, Podalirius and Machaon.)

PIERIDÆ, Dup., *Pieridæ*, the family of which the genus *Pieris* is the type.

LEUCOPHASIA, Ste., *Leucophas'ia*; λευκός, *white*, φάσις, *appearance*.

SINAPIS, Ste., *Sināpis*, named from the Common Mustard (*Sinapis nigra*); but the larva feeds on *Vicia Cracca*, *Lotus*, &c.

PIERIS, Sch., *Pieris*, *Pieris*, a Muse. The Muses derived their name Pierides from Mount Pierus, where they were worshipped.

CRATÆGI, L., *Crata'gi*, feeds on Hawthorn (*Crataegus Oxyacantha*).

BRASSICÆ, L., *Bras'siçæ*, feeds on Cabbage (*Brassica oleracea*).

RAPÆ, L., *Rā'pæ*, feeds on Rape (*Brassica Rapa*).

NAPI, L., *Nā'pi*, feeds on Turnip (*Brassica Nāpus*).

DAPLIDICE, L., *Daplidiçē*, one of the daughters of Danaus. Cf. Hyginus, Fab. 170.

ANTHOCHARIS, Bdv., *Antho'charis*; ἄνθος, *a flower*, χαίρειν, *to delight in*.

CARDAMINES, L., *Cardamī'nēs*, feeds on Bitter-cress (*Cardamine impatiens*).

RHODOCERIDÆ, Dup., *Rhodoçer'idae*, the family of which the genus *Rhodocera* (synonymous with *Gonopteryx*) is the type: ρόδον, *a rose*, κέρας, *a horn*; from the rosy-tipped antennæ.

GONOPTERYX, Lea., *Gōnop'teryx* [Gonepteryx]; γωνός, *angular* (cf. τρίγωνος), πτέρυξ, *a wing*.

RHAMNI, L., *Rham'ni*, feeds on Buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*).

COLIAS, F., *Cō'lias*, a surname of Venus, from a promontory of Attica, at which she was worshipped.

EDUSA, F., *Edū'sa*, a Roman divinity, worshipped as the protectress of children, and supposed to bless their food (*edere*, to eat).

HYALE, L., *Hy'alē*, a nymph in the train of Diana. Ovid, Met. iii. 470.

VANESSIDÆ, Dup., *Vanēs'sidae*, the family of which the genus *Vanessa* is the type.

ARGYNNIS, F., *Argyn'nis*, a surname of Venus, from the temple erected in her honour by Agamem-

non on the death of his favourite Argynnus.
Proper. iv. 6. 22.

LATONA, L., *Latō'na* [Lathonia], the mother of Apollo and Diana.

PAPHIA, L., *Paph'ia*, a surname of Venus, from the island of Paphos.

AGLAIA, L., *Aglä'ia*, one of the Graces.

ADIPPE, L., *Adip'pē*. Linné says, "In Faunâ Cydippe perperam pro Adippe legitur." It seems probable that Adippe is merely a variation of Cydippe (for which cf. Virg. Geor. iv. 339), made in consequence of the latter name having been already appropriated to another species.

EUPHROSYNE, L., *Euphros'ynē*, one of the Graces.

SELENE, W. V., *Selē'nē*, the Greek name for Luna, the Moon.

MELITÆA, F., *Melitæ'a*, a town in Thessaly. Sodoffsky proposes *Melinæa*, a surname of Venus, from μέλι, honey.

ATHALIA, Esp., *Athali'a*, the daughter of Ahab, king of Israel—heroine of Racine's tragedy "Athalie."

CINXIA, L., *Cinx'ia*, a surname of Juno, connected with *cingulus*, a girdle.

ARTEMIS, W. V., *Artemis*, the Greek name for Diana.

VANESSA, F., *Vanes'sa*; probably from Swift's poem of Cadenus and Vanessa, in which the Dean (*Decanus*) tells the story of his love for Esther (*Essa*) Vanhombrugh. Sodoffsky proposes *Phanessa*, from Φάνης, a Neo-Platonic name for the god of Love.

C-ALBUM, L., *C-al'bum*, the white C, from the C-like mark on the underside of the hind-wings.

URTICÆ, L., *Urti'çæ*, feeds on the Nettle (*Urtica dioica*).

POLYCHLOROS, L., *Polychlō'ros*. Linné took this name from Aldrovandus, who says (Ins. iii. 245), "Septimus πολύχλωρος dici queat, propter colorum diversitatem" (the seventh may be called Polychloros, on account of its varied colours). He seems to have confounded the Latin *color* with the Greek χλωρός, pale.

Io, L., *Ī'o*, a Grecian heroine, famous for her beauty and her misfortunes. Ovid, Met. i. 588.

ANTIOPA, L., *Antiopa*, the mother of Amphion. Pers. i. 77.

ATALANTA, L., *Atalan'ia*, a celebrated beauty, who made all her lovers race with her, on the penalty of death if they could not catch her. Ovid, Met. x. 598.

CARDUI, L., *Car'duī*, feeds on Thistle (*Carduus nutans*).

NYMPHALIDÆ, Dup., *Nymphā'lidæ*, the family of which *Nymphalis* (a genus of exotic Butterflies) is the type.

LIMENITIS, F., *Limenī'tis*, *λιμενῖτις*, harbour-keeping, an epithet applied to several divinities.

SIBYL'LA, F., *Sibyl'la*, a Sibyl.

APATURA, F., *Apatū'ra*, a surname of Venus, which she obtained from a trick (*ἀπάτη*) that she played on some Giants. Strabo, xi. 757.

IRIS, L., *I'ris*, the messenger of Juno ;
“Mille trahens varios adverso Sole colores.”

Virg. Aēn. iv. 700.

SATYRIDÆ, Bdv., *Satyridæ*, the family of which *Sat'yrus* is the type.

ARGE, Esp., *Ar'gē*, *ἀργός*, white.

GALATEA, L., *Galatē'a* [Galathea], a nymph beloved by Acis.

EREBIA, Dal., *Ereb'ia*, *Erebus*, the region of darkness ; from the dark colours of this genus.

BLANDINA, F., *Blandī'na*, the name of a slave who was martyred during the persecution of the church at Lyons, A.D. 177.

CASSIOPE, F., *Cassiopē*, the mother of Andromeda. Proper. i. 17. 3.

SATYRUS, Bdv., *Sat'yrus*, a Satyr, a rustic deity, half man and half goat. Cf. Virg. Ecl. v. 73.

EGERIA, L., *Ēger'ia* [Ægeria], a nymph who was supposed to have favoured and instructed Numa Pompilius. Ovid, Fast. iii. 275.

MEGÆRA, L., *Megæ'r'a*, one of the Furies. Virg. Aēn. xii. 846.

SEMELE, L., *Sem'elē*, the mother of Bacchus. Pind. Ol. ii. 48.

IANIRA, L., *Ianī'ra*, one of the Nereids ; or the wife of Capaneus. Cf. Aēsch. Sept. c. Theb. 440.

TITHONUS, L., *Tithō'nus*, the husband of Aurora. Cf. Virg. Geor. i. 447.

HYPERANTHUS, L., *Hyperan'thus*; probably a typographical error for Hyperanthes, a son of Darius, who fell at Thermopylæ. Cf. Her. vii. 224.

CHORTOBIUS, Gu., *Chorto'bius*; *χόρτος*, grass, *βίος*, life.

DAVUS, F., *Dā'vus*, a common name among the Romans.

PAMPHILUS, L., *Pam'philus*, a common name among the Romans.

LYCÆNIDÆ, Lea., *Lyçæ'nidæ*, the family of which the genus *Lycæna* is the type.

THECLA, F., *Thec'la*, Virgin and Martyr. Cf. Butler's Lives of the Saints, ix. 286.

RUBI, L., *Ru'bī*, feeds on Bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*).

QUERCUS, L., *Quer'cūs*, feeds on Oak (*Quercus Robur*).

W-ALBUM, Kn., *W-al'bum*, on account of the white W on the under-wings.

PRUNI, L., *Prū'nī*, feeds on the Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*).

BETULÆ, L., *Bet'u'læ*, feeds on the Birch (*Betula alba*).

POLYOMMATUS, Lat., *Polyom'matus*, *πολυομματος*, many-eyed.

DISPAR, Ha., *Dis'par*, *dispar*, unlike; on account of the disparity in appearance of the sexes.

PHLÆAS, L., *Phlæ'as*, a surname of Venus; perhaps connected with *φλοιός*, Latin *flos*, English bloom.

LYCÆNA, F., *Lyçæ'na*, *λυκαινα*, a she-wolf. Sodoffsky proposes Lycia, a surname of Diana.

ÆGON, W. V., *Æ'gon*, a Roman shepherd. Cf. Virg. Ecl. iii. 2.

AGESTIS, W. V., *Ages'tis*; perhaps a typographical error for Agrestis, a rustic.

ALEXIS, W. V., *Alex'is*, a Roman shepherd. Cf. Virg. Ecl. ii. 1.

ADONIS, W. V., *Adō'nis*, a young shepherd, beloved by Venus. Cf. Virg. Æn. x. 18.

CORYDON, Sco., *Cor'ydon*, a Roman shepherd. Cf. Virg. Ecl. ii. 56.

ACIS, W. V., *Ā'cis*, well known in connexion with Galatea. Cf. Ovid, Met. xiii. 750.

- ARGIOLUS, L., *Argiolus*, diminutive of Argos.
 ALSUS, W. V., *Al'sus*, a Rutulian shepherd. Cf. Virg.
AEn. xii. 304.
 ARION, L., *Ari'on*, a celebrated Lyric poet. Cf.
Her. i. 23.

ERYCINIDÆ, Wwd., *Erycī'nidae*, the family of which *Erycina*, a genus of exotic Butterflies, is the type.

NEMEOBIUS, Ste., *Nemeo'bius*; *nέμως*, a grove, *βίος*, life.

LUCINA, L., *Lūcī'na*, the goddess who aided women in childbirth. Cf. Virg. *Ecl.* iv. 10.

HESPERIIDÆ, Lea., *Hesperiidae*, the family of which the genus *Hesperia* is the type.

SYRICHTHUS, Bdv., *Syrich'thus*.

ALVEOLUS, Hub., *Alveolus*, a chess-board, "the imago being blackish, chequered with somewhat square, creamy-white spots." (Sta.)

THANAOŚ, Bdv., *Than'aos*; perhaps a typographical error for Thanatos, *Death*. If this be so, the name must have been given in allusion to the dark colour of the species.

TAGES, L., *Ta'ges*, a son of Genius, who first taught the Etruscans the art of divination. Linnaeus probably chose this name for one of the *Ruricolaे* because the story is told of Tages being found by a *rustic*, while ploughing.

HESPERIA, Cur., *Hesperia*, an ancient name for Italy. Cf. Virg. *AEn.* i. 530.

PANISCUS, F., *Panis'cus*, diminutive of Pan, the god of shepherds.

SYLVANUS, F., *Sylvā'nus*, found in woods.

COMMA, L., *Com'ma*, on account of the mark on the fore-wings.

LINEA, W. V., *Lī'nea*, on account of the line on the fore-wings.

ACTÆON, Esp., *Actæ'on*, a hunter, who saw Diana bathing, was changed into a stag, and pulled down by his own hounds.

NOCTURNI, *NOCTUR'NI*. Night-fliers.

SPHINGIDÆ, Lea., *Sphin'gidæ*, the family of which the genus *Sphinx* is the type.

SMERINTHUS, Lat., *Smērin'thus*, $\sigma\mu\eta\rho\nu\theta\sigma$, a thread, or fishing-line: perhaps from the lateral stripes on the larvæ.

OCELLATUS, L., *Ocellā'tus*, *ocellus*, an eye; from the eye-like spots on the wings.

POPULI, L., *Pō'pulī*, feeds on Poplar (*Populus alba*).

TILIÆ, L., *Til'iæ*, feeds on the Lime (*Tilia Europæa*).

ACHERONTIA, Och., *Acheron'tia*, Acheron, a river in Hades; alluding to the symbols of death, the skull and cross-bones, upon the thorax of the insect.

ATROPOS, L., *At'ropos*, one of the Fates, the destroyer of life.

SPHINX, L., *Sphinx*; so named from the fancied resemblance of the larva, when in repose, to the Egyptian Sphinx.

CONVOLVULI, L., *Convol'vuli*, feeds on Bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*).

LIGUSTRI, L., *Ligus'trī*, feeds on Privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*).

PINASTRI, L., *Pīnas'trī*, *pinaster*, a wild pine: feeds on Pines.

DEILEPHILA, Och., *Deilē'phila*; $\delta\epsilon\lambda\eta$, the evening, $\phi\imath\lambda\epsilon\bar{\nu}$, to love.

EUPHORBIAE, L., *Euphor'biae*, feeds on Spurge (*Euphorbia Paralias* and *Cyparissias*).

GALII, F., *Gal'iī*, feeds on Bedstraw (*Galium verum*).

LINEATA, Och., *Linēā'ta*, *linea*, a line; from the distinct white veins.

CHÆROCAMPA, Dup., *Chœrocam'pa*; $\chi\omega\dot{\rho}\sigma$, a hog, $\kappa\acute{a}\mu\pi\eta$, a caterpillar: the extended neck of the larva resembling a hog's snout.

ELPENOR, L., *Elpē'nor*, a friend of Ulysses, changed by Circe into a hog.

PORCELLUS, L., *Porçel'lus*, *porcellus*, a little hog.

CELERIO, L., *Celer'io*, *celer*, swift.

NERII, L., *Nē'riī*, feeds on Oleander (*Nerium Oleander*).

MACROGLOSSA, Sco., *Macroglōs'sa*; $\mu\alpha\kappa\rho\sigma$, long, $\gamma\lambda\omega\sigma\sigma\eta$, tongue.

STELLATARUM, L., *Stellātā'rum*, feeds on Bedstraw (Galium Mollugo), one of the family *Stellatæ*.

FUCIFORMIS, L., *Fūcifor'mis*; *fucus*, a drone, *forma*, shape: resembles a drone.

BOMBYLIFORMIS, Esp., *Bombylifor'mis*, resembles a fly of the Dipterous genus *Bombylius*.

SESIIDÆ, Ste., *Sēsiidæ*, the family of which the genus *Sesia* is the type.

SESSIA, F., *Sē'sia*, σῆς, a moth.

CYNIPIFORMIS, Och., *Cynipifor'mis*, resembles a Gall-fly (*Cynips*).

TIPLÆFORMIS, L., *Tipulaefor'mis*, resembles a Midge (*Tipula*).

ALLANTIFORMIS, New., *Allantifor'mis*, resembles a Saw-fly of the genus *Allantus*.

SPHEGIFORMIS, F., *Sphēgifor'mis*, resembles a Sand-wasp (*Sphex*).

MYOPÆFORMIS, Bork., *Myōpæfor'mis*, resembles a fly of the genus *Myopa*.

FORMICÆFORMIS, Esp., *Formīcæfor'mis*, resembles an Ant (*Formica*).

CULICIFORMIS, L., *Culicifor'mis*, resembles a Gnat (*Culex*).

CHRYSIDIFORMIS, Esp., *Chrysīdīfor'mis*, resembles a Ruby-tail Fly (*Chrysis*).

ASILIFORMIS, Schif., *Asilifor'mis*, resembles the Gad-fly (*Asilus*).

ICHNEUMONIFORMIS, Schif., *Ichneumonifor'mis*, resembles an Ichneumon Fly.

APIFORMIS, L., *Apifor'mis*, resembles a Bee (*Apis*).

BEMBICIFORMIS, Hub., *Bembīcīfor'mis*, resembles a *Bembix*, one of the Aculeate Hymenoptera.

ZENZERIDÆ, Lat., *Zenzeridæ*, the family of which *Zenzera* is the type.

MACROGASTER, Dup., *Macrogas'ter*; μακρός, long, γαστήρ, the belly.

ARUNDINIS, Hub., *Arun'dinis*, feeds within Rushes (*Arundo Phragmitis*).

ZENZERA, Lat., *Zen'zera* [Zeuzera], *zenzara*, the Italian for a gnat, from *zenzero*, ginger, on account of the pungency of its bite. Latreille first wrote *Zenzères*: he afterwards uses *Zeuzères*, which Agassiz derives from ζεύγνυμι, to bind.

AESCVLI, L., *Aes'culi*, *Aesculus*, a horse-chestnut, in which (amongst other trees) the larva burrows and feeds.

COSSUS, F., *Cos'sus*, a name given by Pliny to a larva found under the bark of trees.

LIGNIPERDA, F., *Ligniper'da*; *lignum*, wood, *perdere*, to destroy. The larva bores into the stems of Willow and other trees.

HEPIALIDÆ, Ste., *Hépiāl'idæ*, the family of which the genus *Hepialus* is the type.

HEPIALUS, Ste., *Hépiālus*, ἡπιαλός, a fever; from the fitful, alternating flight of these insects.

HUMULI, L., *Hu'muli*, feeds on the roots of the Hop (*Humulus Lupulus*).

VELLEDA, Hub., *Vel'leda*: a German priestess of the name of Veleda is mentioned by Tacitus, Germ. viii., and Statius, I. iv. 90.

SYLVANUS, L., *Sylvā'nus* [*Sylvinus*], *Sylvanus*, found in woods.

LUPULINUS, L., *Lupulī'nus*, feeds on the roots of the Hop (*Humulus Lupulus*).

HECTUS, L., *Hec'tus*, ἑκτικός, hectic, a term applied to slow continuous fever. Cf. *Hepialus*.

COCHLIOPODIDÆ, Sta., *Cochliopod'idæ*; κοχλιόδες, a snail, πούς, the foot: the larvæ of this family resemble a woodlouse (*Oniscus*), and have no perceptible legs.

LIMACODES, Lat., *Limācō'des*; λείμαξ, a snail, εἶδος, form; from the snail-like appearance of the larvæ.

ASELLUS, Schif., *Asel'lus*, a little ass; probably the same as ὄνισκος, which properly means a 'little ass,' but also a woodlouse. Cf. *Cochliopodidæ*.

TESTUDO, Go., *Testū'do*, a tortoise; from the larvæ having no perceptible legs.

PROCRIDÆ, Dup., *Proc'ridæ*, the family of which the genus *Procris* is the type.

PROCRIS, Ill., *Proc'ris*, the daughter of Eretheus, king of Athens.

GLOBULARIAE, Hub., *Globulā'riæ*, from *Globularia*, a genus of plants of the order Selaginaceæ.

STATICES, L., *Stat'içēs*, from the Common Thrift (*Statice Armeria*); but the larva feeds on Sorrel.

ZYGÆNIDÆ, Lea., *Zygæ'nidæ*, the family of which the genus *Zygæna* is the type.

ZYGÆNA, L., *Zygæ'na*, ζύγαινα, a kind of shark.

MINOS, Sch., *Mi'nos*, according to the Greek mythology one of the judges of departed souls.

FILIPENDULÆ, L., *Filipen'dulæ*, from the Common Dropwort (*Spiræa filipendula*) ; but the larva feeds on various leguminous plants.

LONICERÆ, Esp., *Lonic'eræ*, from the Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Periclymenum*) ; but the larva feeds on Vetches, &c.

TRIFOLII, Esp., *Trifol'iī*; the larva feeds on various species of Trefoil (*Trifolium*).

NOLIDÆ, Sta., *Nō'lidæ*, the family of which the genus *Nola* is the type.

NOLA, Lea., *Nō'la*, a town in Campania in Italy.

CUCULLATELLA, L., *Cucullatēl'la*, *cucullus*, a hood.

CRISTULALIS, Hub., *Cristulā'lis*, *cristula*, a small crest.

STRIGULA, Hub., *Strig'ula*, *striga*, a swathe, a line or streak.

LITHOSIIDÆ, Ste., *Lithosiidæ*, the family of which the genus *Lithosia* is the type.

NUDARIA, Ste., *Nūdā'ria*, *nudus*, naked ; from the wings being but slightly clothed with scales.

SENX, Hub., *Se'nex*, *senex*, old ; from the wrinkled appearance of the wings.

MUNDANA, L., *Mundā'na*, *mundanus*, of the earth.

SETINA, Ste., *Setī'na*, Setia, a town of Latium : the wine grown on the Setine hills is commended by Juvenal, v. 34, x. 27.

IRRORELLA, L., *Irrōrel'la*, *irrorare*, to bedew, besprinkle ; from the black dots which stud the wings.

CALLIGENIA, Dup., *Calligenī'a*, καλλιγένεια, 'the mother of beauty,' an epithet of Demeter or the Earth.

MINIATA, For., *Miniā'ta*, *minium*, red lead.

LITHOSIA, F., *Lithos'ia*, λίθος, a stone ; from the grey hue and stony appearance of several of the species.

MESOMELLA, L., *Mesomel'la*, *mesomelas*, a white stone with a black stripe. Plin. 37. 10. 63.

- MUSCERDA, Hub., *Muscer'da, muscerda*, mouse dung.
 AUREOLA, Hub., *Aureola, aureolus*, golden.
 PYGMÆOLA, Dbl., *Pygmæ'ola*, diminutive of *pygmæus*,
 a dwarf.
 HELVOLA, Hub., *Hel'vola, helvolus*, pale yellow.
 COMPLANULA, BdV., *Complā'nula*, diminutive of *com-*
 plana.
 COMPLANA, L., *Complā'na, complanare*, to level ;
 from the insect sitting with its wings flat.
 STRAMINEOLA, Dbl., *Strāmineola, stramineus*, straw-
 coloured.
 QUADRA, L., *Quad'ra, quadra*, a square ; in allusion
 to the four spots, two on each fore-wing of the
 female.
 RUBRICOLLIS, L., *Rubricol'lis*; *ruber*, red, *collum*,
 the neck ; from the red collar.
 EMYDIA, BdV., *Emyd'ia, emys*, a freshwater tortoise.
 Cf. Chelonias.
 GRAMMICA, L., *Gram'mica, grammicus*, covered with
 lines.
 CIBRUM, L., *Cri'brum, cibrum*, a sieve : the wings
 are white, crossed with blackish bands, giving
 the appearance of a sieve.

EUCHELIIDÆ, Dbl., *Euchēliidæ*, the family of which the genus
Euchelia is the type.

- DEIOPEIA, Ste., *Dēiopei'a, Δηιοπεία*, one of Juno's
 nymphs.
 PULCHELLA, L., *Pulchel'la*, diminutive from *pulcher*,
 beautiful.
 EUCHELIA, BdV., *Euchē'lia*; *εὖ*, well, *χηλή*, a claw, or
 any cloven implement.
 JACOBÆ, L., *Jacōbæ'æ*; feeds on Ragwort (*Senecio*
 Jacobæa).
 CALLIMORPHA, Lat., *Callimor'pha*; *κάλλος*, beauty,
 μορφή, form.
 DOMINULA, L., *Domin'ula*, diminutive of *domina*, a
 mistress, queen ; from the royal splendour of
 the insect.

CHELONIIDÆ, Ste., *Chelōniidæ*, the family of which the genus
Chelonia is the type.

- EUTHEMONIA, Ste., *Euthēmō'nia*, *εὐθήμων*, neat,
 pretty.

RUSSULA, L., *Rus'sula, russulus*, reddish.

- CHELONIA, Lat., *Chelō'nia, χελώνιας*, a spotted beetle; from the spotted wings of the insects of this genus: or, from *χελώνη*, a tortoise.
- PLANTAGINIS, L., *Plantā'ginis*; the larva feeds on Plantain (*Plantago*).
- CAIA, L., *Cai'a*, a Roman lady.
- VILLICA, L., *Villica*, *villica*, a female overseer.
- ARCTIA, Sch., *Arc'tia, ἄρκτος*, a bear; alluding to the rough hairy larvæ.
- FULIGINOSA, L., *Fūliginō'sa, fuligo*, soot: the hind wings are blackish pink, with black margins.
- MENDICA, L., *Mendi'ca, mendicus*, a beggar.
- LUBRICIPES, L., *Lubricipēs, lubrīcipes*, swift-footed; from the activity of the larva.
- MENTHASTRI, Schif., *Menthas'tri, menthastrum*, wild mint.
- URTICÆ, Ste., *Urti'çæ, urtica*, a nettle; the larva feeds on various low plants.

LIPARIDÆ, Ste., *Liparidæ*, the family of which the genus *Lip'aris* is the type.

- LIPARIS, Och., *Lip'aris, λιπαρός*, bright.
- CHRYSORRHœA, L., *Chrȳsorrhæ'a*; *χρυσός*, gold, *ρέιν*, to flow; from the anal tuft being golden-brown.
- AURIFLUA, F., *Aurif'lua*; *aurum*, gold, *fluere*, to flow; from the anal tuft being golden.
- SALICIS, L., *Sal'içis*, feeds on the Willow (*Salix*).
- DISPAR, L., *Dis'par*, *dispar*, unlike; from the dissimilarity of the sexes in size and colour.
- MONACHA, L., *Mon'acha*, *monacha*, a nun; from the black and white wings.
- ORGYIA, Ste., *Orgyi'a* [pron. as if *or-gwī-a*], *ὅργυια*, the outstretched arm; from *ὅρέγειν*, to extend; from the insect's habit of extending the fore-feet.
- PUDIBUNDA, L., *Pudibun'da*, *pudibundus*, modest.
- FASCELINA, L., *Fasclī'na*, *fascis*, a bundle; alluding to the tufts of hair on the larva.
- CœNOSA, Hub., *Cœnō'sa*, *cœnosus*, marshy; alluding to the habitat of the larva.
- GONOSTIGMA, Sco., *Gōnostig'ma*; *γωνία*, an angle, *στίγμα*, a mark; from the prominent spot at the anal angle.
- ANTIQUA, L., *Anti'qua*, *antiquus*, ancient.

DEMAS, Ste., *Dē'mas*, Δήμας, a proper name.

CORYLI, L., *Cor'yli*, *Corylus*, the hazel, although the larva is not known to feed on the hazel.

BOMBYCIDÆ, Ste., *Bomby'cidæ*, the family of which the genus *Bombyx* is the type.

TRICHIURA, Ste., *Trichiū'ra*; θρίξ, τριχός, hair, οὐρά, the tail; from the woolly abdomen of the female.

CRATÆGI, L., *Cratæ'gi*, feeds on the Hawthorn (*Crataegus Oxyacantha*).

PÆCILOCAMPA, Ste., *Pæcilocam'pa*; ποίκιλος, variegated, κάμπη, a caterpillar.

POPULI, L., *Pō'puli*, feeds on the Poplar (*Populus*).

ERIOGASTER, Ger., *Eriogas'ter*; ἔριον, wool, γαστῆρ, the belly; from the woolly abdomen of the female.

LANESTRIS, L., *Lānes'tris*, *lana*, wool.

BOMBYX, Ste., *Bom'byx*, βόμβυξ, a silk-worm.

NEUSTRIA, L., *Neus'tria*, a name formerly applied to a portion of France, including Normandy, Brittany, and Anjou.

CASTRENSIS, L., *Castren'sis*, living in a camp; the larvæ being gregarious when young.

RUBI, L., *Ru'bi*, *rubus*, a bramble; but the larva feeds on Heath, &c.

QUERCUS, L., *Quer'cūs*, *quercus*, the oak; but the larva feeds on various plants.

CALLUNÆ, Palmer, *Callū'næ*, feeds on Ling (*Calluna vulgaris*).

TRIFOLII, Schif., *Trifol'iī*, feeds on Trefoil (*Trifolium*).

ODONESTIS, Ger., *Odonēs'tis*, according to Agassiz, ὄδούς, a tooth, νῆστις, hunger; perhaps from its voracity. Cf. Potatoria.

POTATORIA, L., *Potātōr'ia*, *potator*, a drinker; from the habit of the larva.

LASIOCAMPA, Sch., *Lasiocam'pa*; λάσιος, hairy, κάμπη, a caterpillar.

QUERCIFOLIA, L., *Quercifol'ia*; *quercus*, an oak, *folium*, a leaf; but this and the next species do not show any preference for oak.

ILICIFOLIA, L., *Ilīcifol'ia*; *ilex*, the holm oak, *folium*, a leaf. The names of this and the preceding species may be derived from the resemblance of the insects when at rest to the withered leaves of the oak and holm oak respectively.

ENDROMIDÆ, Dup., *Endromidæ*, the family of which the genus *En'dromis* is the type.

ENDROMIS, Och., *En'dromis*, ἐνδρόμις, a rough coarse garment; alluding to the hairy abdomen of the imago.

VERSICOLOR, L., *Versicolor*, *versicolor*, of various colours.

SATURNIIDÆ, Bdv., *Saturniidæ*, the family of which the genus *Satur'nia* is the type.

SATURNIA, Sch., *Satur'nia*, a synonyme of Juno.

CARPINI, Schif., *Carpī'ni*, *Carpinus*, the horn-beam; but the larva feeds on Heath.

GEOMETRÆ, L., GËÖ'METRÆ,

the tribe of Geometers, or Moths having looper caterpillars.

URAPTERYGIDÆ, Gu., *Urapteryg'idæ*, the family of which the genus *Urap'teryx* is the type.

URAPTERYX, Lea., *Urap'teryx* [Ourapteryx]; οὐρά, a tail, πτέρυξ, a wing; the hind-wings having a tail-like projection.

SAMBUCARIA, L., *Sambūcā'ria*, feeds on the Elder-tree (*Sambucus nigra*).

ENNOMIDÆ, Gu., *Ennomidæ*, the family of which the genus *En'nomos* is the type.

EPIONE, Dup., *Epi'onē*, the wife of Aesculapius, mother of Machaon and Podalirius.

VESPERTARIA, L., *Vespertā'ria*, *vesper*, the evening.

APICIARIA, W. V., *Apiçā'ria*, *apex*, the streak on the wing being continued as far as the apex.

ADVENARIA, Bork., *Advenā'ria*, *advena*, a stranger.

RUMIA, Dup., *Ru'mia*, a Roman goddess.

CRATÆGATA, L., *Cratægā'ta*, feeds on Whitethorn (*Crataegus Oxyacantha*).

VENILIA, Dup., *Veni'lia*, a nymph, the mother of Turnus. Virg. Æn. x. 76.

MACULATA, L., *Maculā'ta*, *macula*, a spot.

ANGERONA, Dup., *Angerō'na*, the goddess of Silence. Plin. 3. 5. 9.

PRUNARIA, L., *Prūnā'ria*, feeds on Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*).

METROCAMPA, Lat., *Metrocam'pa*; μετρεῖν, to measure, κάμπη, a caterpillar; alluding to the geometrical mode of progression of the larva, peculiar, not to this genus only, but to the tribe.

MARGARITARIA, L., *Margaritā'ria*, *margarita*, a pearl.

ELLOPIA, Tr., *Ellop'ia*, the ancient name of the island of Eubœa, now Negropont.

FASCIARIA, L., *Fasciā'ria*, *fascia*, a bar or band.

EURYMENE, Dup., *Eurymenē*, the name of a town in Thessaly.

DOLABRARIA, L., *Dolābrā'ria*, *dolabra*, a mattock or pickaxe; from the shape of the markings on the wings.

PERICALLIA, Ste., *Perical'lia*, περικαλλής, exceedingly beautiful.

SYRINGARIA, L., *Syringā'ria*, feeds on the Lilac (*Syringa*) and other plants.

SELENIЯ, Hub., *Selē'nia*, σελήνιον, dimin. from σελήνη, any small moon-shaped object; alluding to the crescent-shaped mark upon the wings of several species.

ILLUNARIA, Hub., *Illūnā'ria*, *illunis*, moonless; the lunule not occurring on the wings of this species.

LUNARIA, F., *Lūnā'ria*, *lunaris*, crescent-shaped.

ILLUSTRARIA, Hub., *Illustrā'ria*, *illustris*, remarkable, beautiful.

ODONTOPERA, Ste., *Odontop'era*; ὀδούς, a tooth, πέρας, an end, a boundary; the margin of the wings being toothed.

BIDENTATA, L., *Bidentā'ta*, *bidens*, with two teeth; from the form of the wings.

CROCALLIS, Tr., *Crocal'lis*, *crocallis*, a precious stone (Plin. 37. 10. 56), probably of a saffron colour (*Crocus*).

ELINGUARIA, L., *Ēlinguā'ria*, *elinguis*, tongueless; the spiral tongue being obsolete.

ENNOMOS, Tr., *En'nomos*, ἔννομος, lawful, just: "rechtmässig" (Treitschke).

ALNIARIA, L., *Alniā'ria*, feeds on the Alder (*Alnus*) and many other trees.

TILIARIA, Bork., *Tiliā'ria*, feeds on the Lime (*Tilia*) and other trees.

FUSCANTARIA, Ha., *Fuscantā'ria*, *fuscus*, dusky.

EROSARIA, W. V., *Erōsā'ria*, *erosus*, gnawed off, eaten away.

ANGULARIA, W. V., *Angulā'ria, angulus*, an angle ; from the shape of the wings.

HIMERA, Dup., *Hi'mera*, the name of an ancient city in Sicily.

PENNARIA, L., *Pennā'ria, penña*, a feather ; alluding to the feathered antennæ.

AMPHIDASYDÆ, Gu., *Amphidas'ydae*, the family of which the genus *Amphidasys* is the type.

PHIGALIA, Dup., *Phigal'ia*, a town of Arcadia, where are the remains of the temple from which were brought the Phigalian Marbles preserved in the British Museum.

PILOSARIA, W. V., *Pilōsā'ria, pilosus*, hairy.

NYSSIA, Dup., *Nys'sia, Nyssa*, the birthplace of Bacchus ; or from *νύσσειν*, to pierce or prick, as its bristly thorax might do.

ZONARIA, W. V., *Zōnā'ria, ζώνη*, a belt, a girdle.

HISPIDARIA, W. V., *Hispidā'ria, hispidus*, shaggy, rough.

BISTON, Lea., *Bis'ton*, a Thracian : the *Bίστονες* were a tribe dwelling between Mount Rhodope and the Aegean Sea.

HIRTARIUS, L., *Hirtā'rius, hirtus*, hairy.

AMPHIDASYS, Ste., *Amphidasys* [Amphydasis], *ἀμφίδασυς*, shaggy, fringed all round ; the insects being covered with hair.

PRODROMARIA, W. V., *Prodromā'ria, πρόδρομος*, early ; in allusion to the early appearance of the moth, in March and April.

BETULARIA, L., *Betulā'ria, betula*, a birch-tree ; but the larva feeds on Elm and Oak.

BOARMIIDÆ, Gu., *Böarmiidæ*, the family of which the genus *Boar'mia* is the type.

HEMEROPHILA, Ste., *Hēmeroph'ila* ; *ἡμέρα*, the day, *φιλεῖν*, to love.

ABRUPTARIA, Thb., *Abruptā'ria, abruptus*, broken off ; from the interrupted wavy markings on the wings.

CLEORA, Cur., *Cleō'ra*, the wife of Agesilaus, one of the kings of Sparta.

VIDUARIA, W. V., *Viduā'ria, viduus*, widowed ; the wings, white, sprinkled with black, appearing to be in mourning.

- GLABRARIA**, Hub., *Glabrā'ria*, *glaber*, smooth, without hair.
- LICHENARIA**, W. V., *Lichēnā'ria*, λιχήν, feeds on *Lichens*.
- BOARMIA**, Tr., *Böar'mia*, "the Ox-yoker," epithet of the goddess Athene. Lyc. 520.
- REPANDARIA**, L., *Repandā'ria*, *repandus*, bent backward, turned up.
- RHOMBOIDARIA**, W. V., *Rhomböidā'ria*, ῥομβοειδής, *rhombus-shaped*; from the form of the markings.
- ABIETARIA**, W. V., *Abiētā'ria*, feeds on the Pine (*Pinus Abies*).
- CINCTARIA**, W. V., *Cinctā'ria*, *cinctus*, girt, ringed.
- ROBORARIA**, W. V., *Rōborā'ria*, feeds on Oak (*Quercus Robur*).
- CONSORTARIA**, F., *Consortā'ria*, *consors*, allied; this species being nearly allied to its predecessor.
- TEPHROSIA**, Bdv., *Tephros'ia*, τεφρός, *ash-coloured*.
- CONSONARIA**, Hub., *Consonā'ria*, *consonus*, harmonious, suitable.
- CREPUSCULARIA**, W. V., *Crepusculā'ria*, *crepusculum*, twilight.
- BIUNDULARIA**, V., *Biundulā'ria*; *bis*, twice, *undulatus*, marked with wavy lines.
- EXTERSARIA**, Hub., *Extersā'ria*, *extersus*, wiped off, smeared.
- PUNCTULARIA**, Hub., *Punctulā'ria*, *punctulum*, a little dot; the wings being thickly covered with dots or atoms.
- GNOPHOS**, Tr., *Gnoph'os*, γνόφος, *darkness*.
- OBSCURATA**, W. V., *Obscūrā'ta*, *obscurus*, dark, dusky.
- DASYDIA**, Gu., *Dasyd'ia*, δασύς, *covered with hair*.
- OFUFSCATA**, W. V., *Offuscā'ta*, *offuscus*, dusky.
- PSODOS**, Tr., *Psod'os*, "Πσόδος, equivalent to σπόδιος, *ash-coloured*" (Treitschke). Sodoffsky writes *Spodos*.
- TREPIDARIA**, Hub., *Trepidā'ria*, *trepidus*, trembling, restless.
- MNIOPHILA**, Bdv., *Mnioph'ila*; μυλον, *moss*, φίλη, *fond of*.
- CINERARIA**, Bork., *Cinerā'ria*, *cinerarius*, ashen, ash-coloured.

BOLETOBIIDÆ, Gu., *Bōlētobiidæ*, the family of which the genus *Boletobia* is the type.

BOLETOBIA, BdV., *Bōlētob'ia*, *boletus*, a mushroom, fungus.

FULIGINARIA, L., *Fūlīginā'ria*, *fuligo*, soot.

GEOMETRIDÆ, Gu., *Gēōmet'ridæ*, the family of which the genus *Geometra* is the type.

PSEUDOTERPNA, Hub., *Pseudoterp'na*; $\psi\epsilon\nu\delta\eta\varsigma$, false, $\tau\epsilon\rho\pi\nu\varsigma$, delightful.

CYTISARIA, W. V., *Cytisā'ria*, feeds on *Cytisus nigricans*, and other plants.

GEOMETRA, Lea., *Gēō'metra*, $\gamma\epsilon\omega\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\epsilon\iota\bar{\nu}$, to measure the earth; alluding to the geometrical mode of progression of the larvae, a habit not peculiar to this family, but belonging to the tribe *Geometrae*.

PAPILIONARIA, L., *Pāpiliōnā'ria*, *papilio*, a butterfly, to which this moth has some resemblance.

SMARAGDARIA, F., *Smaragdā'ria*, $\sigma\mu\alpha\rho\gamma\delta\varsigma$, an emerald; from its colour.

NEMORIA, Hub., *Nemor'ia*, *nemus*, a grove.

VIRIDATA, L., *Viridā'ta*, *viridis*, green.

IODES, Gu., *Iō'dēs*, $\iota\omega\delta\eta\varsigma$, rust-coloured.

VERNARIA, Ha., *Vernā'ria*, *vernus*, appearing in spring.

LACTEARIA, Ha., *Lactēā'ria*, *lacteus*, milk-white.

PHORODESMA, BdV., *Phorodes'ma*; $\phi\omega\rho\epsilon\iota\bar{\nu}$, to carry, $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\alpha$, a chain: alluding to the habit of the larva, which partially covers itself with scraps of moss, &c., and carries about this kind of case.

BAIULARIA, W. V., *Baiulā'ria*, *baiulus*, a porter or carrier: also in allusion to the habit of the larva.

HEMITHEA, Ste., *Hēmīthēa*, $\dot{\eta}\mu\acute{\imath}\theta\epsilon\o\varsigma$, half-divine; from the beauty of the insect.

THYMIARIA, L., *Thȳmiā'ria*, *thymus*, thyme; but the larva feeds on Oak, Whitethorn, &c.

EPHYRIDÆ, Gu., *Ephyridæ*, the family of which the genus *Eph'yra* is the type.

EPHYRA, Dup., *Eph'yra*, the ancient name of Corinth.

PORARIA, L., *Pōrā'ria*, $\pi\hat{\omega}\rho\sigma$, *tufa* or *tuff-stone*; which the wings are supposed to resemble.

PUNCTARIA, L., *Punctā'ria*, *punctum*, a dot; alluding to the circular eye-like marks on the wings.

TRILINEARIA, Bork., *Trilinēā'ria*; *ter*, thrice, *linea*, a line; the wings being traversed by three dark fasciæ.

OMICRONARIA, W. V., *Omicronā'ria*, *ο μικρόν*, the little o; the wings being marked with an O-like circle.

ORBICULARIA, Hub., *Orbiculā'ria*, *orbiculus*, a small orb or circle: referring to the ring-like marks on the wings.

PENDULARIA, L., *Pendulā'ria*, *pendulus*, hanging: the pupa hangs by its tail, and with a thread across its breast.

ACIDALIIDÆ, Gu., *Açidaliiidæ*, the family of which the genus *Acidalia* is the type.

HYRIA, Ste., *Hyr'ia*, the name of a town in Bœotia. Ovid, Met. 7, 271, 380.

AURORARIA, Hub., *Aurōrā'ria*, *Aurora*, the goddess of morning; the wings being tinted with purple and gold, like the sky of early morning.

ASTHENA, Hub., *As'thena*, *ἀσθένης*, weak, small.

LUTEATA, W. V., *Lütēā'ta*, *luteus*, orange-yellow.

CANDIDATA, W. V., *Candidā'ta*, *candidus*, white.

SYLVATA, W. V., *Sylvā'ta*, *sylva*, a wood.

BLOMERARIA, Cur., *Blomerā'ria*, in honour of the late Captain Blomer.

EUPISTERIA, Bdv., *Eupistē'ria*; *εὐ*, *abounding in*, *πιστήρια*, canals or channels: in allusion to the numerous streaks across the wings of several of the species.

HEPARATA, W. V., *Hēparā'ta*, *ἡπαρ*, the liver: liver-coloured.

VENUSIA, Cur., *Venu'sia*, the name of a town in Italy, the birthplace of the poet Horace.

CAMBRICARIA, Cur., *Cambricā'ria*, *Cambria*, the ancient name of Wales; the insect having been captured in the Principality.

ACIDALIA, Bdv., *Açidal'ia*, a name of Venus. Virg. Æn. i. 720.

OCCHREATA, Ste., *Öchrēā'ta*, *ochreus*, ochre-yellow.

RUBRICATA, W. V., *Rubrīcā'ta*, *rubrica*, red earth, red-ochre.

SCUTULATA, W. V., *Scutulā'ta*, *scutulatus*, lozenge-shaped, checkered.

BISETATA, Huf., *Bisētā'ta*; *bis*, twice, *seta*, hair; the hind tibiae of the male being furnished with a long brush of hair.

TRIGEMINATA, Ha., *Trigeminā'ta*, *trigeminus*, three together: referring to the three subconfluent blackish spots on the fore-wings.

CONTIGUARIA, Ha., *Contigūā'ria*, *contiguus*, near, allied to.

RUSTICATA, W. V., *Rusticā'ta*, *rusticus*, rustic.

OSSEATA, W. V., *Ossēā'ta*, *osseus*, bony: bone-coloured.

HOLOSERICATA, Dup., *Holosēricā'ta*, *όλοσηρικός*, all of silk, silky.

INCANARIA, Hub., *Incānā'ria*, *icanus*, quite grey, hoary.

CIRCELLATA, Gu., *Cirçellā'ta*, *circellus*, a small ring.

ORNATA, W. V., *Ornā'ta*, *ornatus*, adorned, handsome.

PROMUTATA, Gu., *Prōmūtā'ta*; *pro*, before, *mutatus*, changed.

STRAMINATA, Gu., *Strāminā'ta*, *stramen*, straw: straw-coloured.

SUBSERICEATA, Ha., *Subsēriçēā'ta*; *sub*, slightly, *sericeus*, silky.

IMMUTATA, F., *Immūtā'ta*, *immutatus*, unchanged.

REMUTATA, L., *Remūtā'ta*, *remutatus*, changed.

COMMUTATA, Gu., *Commūtā'ta*, *commutatus*, changed entirely.

STRIGILATA, W. V., *Strigilā'ta*, *strigilis*, a strigil, or scraper used by bathers; the form of which is supposed to be represented by the marks on the wings.

IMITARIA, Hub., *Imitā'ria*, *imitari*, to imitate, to counterfeit.

EMUTARIA, Hub., *Ēmūtā'ria*, *emutare*, to change.

AVERSATA, L., *Aversā'ta*, *aversatus*, turned away, avoided.

INORNATA, Ha., *Inornā'ta*, *inornatus*, unadorned.

DEGENERARIA, Hub., *Dēgenerā'ria*, *degenerare*, to depart from its race or kind.

EMARGINATA, L., *Emarginā'ta*, *emarginatus*, taken out of the margin: the margins of the wings being angulated.

TIMANDRA, Dup., *Timan'dra*, the daughter of Tyndareus and Leda, and mother of Evandrus.

AMATARIA, L., *Amātā'ria*, *amatus*, beloved, dear.

CABERIDÆ, Gu., *Cabē'ridæ*, the family of which the genus *Cabē'ra* is the type.

CABERA, Tr., *Cabē'ra*, "the daughter of Proteus" (Treitschke).

PUSARIA, L., *Pusā'ria*, *pusa*, a little maiden; from the delicacy of the insect.

ROTUNDARIA, Ha., *Rotundā'ria*, *rotundus*, round; from the rounded form of the wings.

EXANTHEMARIA, Sco., *Exanthēmā'ria*, ἔξανθημα, a flower.

CORYCIA, Dup., *Cōrycia*, a nymph, from whom the Corycian Cave in Mount Parnassus derived its name. Ovid, Met. i. 320.

TEMERATA, W. V., *Temerā'ta*, *temeratus*, stained, defiled.

TAMINATA, W. V., *Tāminā'ta*, *taminatus*, stained, contaminated.

ALEUCIS, Gu., *Aleu'cis*; *a* priv., λευκός, white: indistinct, obscure.

PICTARIA, Cur., *Pictā'ria*, *pictus*, painted.

MACARIIDÆ, Gu., *Macariidæ*, the family of which the genus *Macar'ia* is the type.

MACARIA, Cur., *Macar'ia*, the daughter of Hercules and Deianira; also a poetical name applied to several islands, Lesbos, Rhodes, Cyprus; "the happy isle."

ALTERNATA, W. V., *Alternā'ta*, *alternus*, alternate.

NOTATA, L., *Notā'ta*, *notatus*, marked.

LITURATA, L., *Litūrā'ta*, *litura*, a blot or smear.

HALIA, Dup., *Hal'ia*, a Nereid or Sea-nymph.

VAUARIA, L., *Vauā'ria* [Wauaria], *Vau*, the letter V; the form of which is distinctly marked on the fore-wings.

FIDONIIDÆ, Gu., *Fidōniidæ*, the family of which the genus *Fidō'nia* is the type.

STRENIA, Dup., *Strē'nia*, the goddess who presided over new-year's-gifts (*strenæ*, Fr. étrennes).

CLATHRATA, L., *Clāthrā'ta*, *clathratus*, latticed.

PANAGRA, Gu., *Panag'ra*, πανάγριος, quite wild.

PETRARIA, Esp., *Petrā'ria*, *petra*, a rock or crag.

NUMERIA, Dup., *Numer'ia*, the goddess of numbers.

PULVERARIA, L., *Pulverā'ria*, *pulvis*, dust; the wings being thickly powdered with dusty atoms.

SCODIONA, Bdv., *Scodiō'na*.

BELGIARIA, Hub., *Belgiā'ria*, from Belgium.

SELIDOSEMA, Hub., *Selidose'ma*; *σελίς*, the passage between the rowing-benches, or between the benches of a theatre; or the blank space between two columns on a page, or generally the page of a book; *σῆμα*, a mark, character, or boundary.

PLUMARIA, W. V., *Plūmā'ria*, *pluma*, a feather; referring to the feathered antennæ of the male.

FIDONIA, Tr., *Fidō'nia*, “the goddess of the groves” (Treitschke).

CARBONARIA, L., *Carbōnā'ria*, *carbo*, charcoal; the wings being blackish.

ATOMARIA, L., *Atomā'ria*, *atomus*, an atom; the wings being covered with dark dots.

PINIARIA, L., *Piniā'ria*, feeds on Fir-trees (*Pinus Abies* and *sylvestris*).

PINETARIA, Hub., *Pinētā'ria*, *pinetum*, a pine-grove.

CONSPICUATA, W. V., *Conspicū'ta*, *conspicuus*, conspicuous, remarkable.

MINOA, Tr., *Minō'a*, “(also Gaza) a town in Palestine” (Treitschke). It was also the name of several towns in Greece and Sicily.

EUPHORBIATA, W. V., *Euphorbiā'ta*, feeds on the Cypress Spurge (*Euphorbia Cyparissias*).

SCORIA, Ste., *Scō'ria*, *σκωρά*, the dross of metal.

DEALBATA, L., *Dēalbā'ta*, *dealbatus*, whitewashed.

STERRHA, Hub., *Ster'rha*, *στερρός*, hard, strong.

SACRARIA, L., *Sacrā'ria*, *sacrarius*, a sacristan.

ASPILATES, Tr., *Aspi'latis*, a precious stone of Arabia. Plin. 37. 10. 54.

STRIGILLARIA, Hub., *Strigillā'ria*, *strigilla*, dimin. of *striga*, a streak.

CITRARIA, Hub., *Citrā'ria*, *citrus*, the citron : lemon-coloured.

GILVARIA, W. V., *Gilvā'ria*, *gilvus*, pale yellow.

ZERENIDÆ, Gu., *Zerē'nidæ*, the family of which the genus *Zerē'ne*, Tr., is the type. “Zerene, a name of Venus” (Treitschke).

ABRAXAS, Lea., *Abrax'as*, a Coptic word, signifying “sacred word,” connected with Abracadabra. Basilides (A.D. 125), one of the Gnostics, gave this name to the 365 heavens which formed

part of his system. Stephanus says, "Unus ex Deis qui ab hæreticis inducti sunt, barbaris et inconditis nominibus."

GROSSULARIATA, L., *Grossulariā'ta*, feeds on Gooseberry (*Ribes grossularia*), Currant, Blackthorn, &c.

ULMATA, F., *Ulmā'ta*, feeds on Elm (*Ulmus campestris*).

LIGDIA, Gu., *Lig'dia*, *Ligdus*, a Cretan, father of Iphis, for whose story see Ov. Met. 9. 670.

ADUSTATA, W. V., *Adustā'ta*, *adustus*, scorched.

LOMASPILIS, Hub., *Lōmaspi'lis*; *λώμα*, a border, *σπιλος*, a spot; the edge of the wings being spotted all round.

MARGINATA, L., *Marginā'ta*, *marginatus*, bordered.

LIGIIDÆ, Gu., *Ligiidæ*, the family of which the genus *Lig'ia*, Dup., is the type.

PACHYCNEMIA, Ste., *Pachycnē'mia*; *παχύς*, thick, *κνήμη*, the leg.

HIPPOCASTANARIA, Hub., *Hippocastanā'ria*, named from the horse-chestnut (*Aesculus Hippocastanum*), on which however the larva is not known to feed.

HYBERNIIDÆ, Gu., *Hyberniidæ*, the family of which the genus *Hyber'nia* is the type.

HYBERNIA, Lat., *Hyber'nia*, *hybernus*, wintry; in allusion to the time of appearance of the insects.

RUPICAPRARIA, W. V., *Rūpicaprā'ria*, *rupicapra*, a mountain-goat, a chamois; from the colour.

LEUCOPHÆARIA, W. V., *Leucophæā'ria*, *λευκόφαιος*, grey, ash-coloured.

AURANTIARIA, Hub., *Aurantiā'ria*, *aurum*, gold; from the colour of the insect.

PROGEMMARIA, Hub., *Prōgemma'rīa*, *progemmans*, budding forth; the moth appearing in the spring, when the trees begin to bud.

DEFOLIARIA, L., *Dēfoliā'ria*, *defoliatus*, without leaves; the moth appearing from October to December, when the trees are leafless; or, from the destructiveness of the larva. See Kollar's work on Destructive Insects.

ANISOPTERYX, Ste., *Anisop'teryx*; ἀνισος, unequal, πτέρυξ, a wing : referring to the almost wingless condition of the female.

ÆSCULARIA, W. V., *Æsculā'ria*, feeds on Horse-Chestnut (*Æsculus Hippocastanum*).

LARENTIIDÆ, Gu., *Larentiidæ*, the family of which the genus *Laren'tia* is the type.

CHEIMATOBLIA, Ste., *Cheimatob'ia*; χεῖμα, winter, βίος, life ; the insects appearing in winter.

BRUMATA, L., *Brūmā'ta*, *bruma*, winter.

BOREATA, Hub., *Borēā'ta*, *boreas*, the north wind.

OPORABIA, Ste., *Opōrab'ia*; ὄπωρα, autumn, βίος, life.

DILUTATA, W. V., *Dilūtā'ta*, *dilutus*, diluted ; from the washed-out appearance of the insect.

FILIGRAMMARIA, H. S., *Filigrammā'ria*, *filum*, a thread, *gramma*, a mark ; from the thread-like lines on the wings.

LARENTIA, Tr., *Laren'tia*, "a name of Flora" (Treitschke) ; or from Acca Larentia, the nurse of Romulus and Remus. Cf. Ov. Fas. 3. 55.

DIDYMATA, L., *Didymā'ta*, διδύμος, two-fold, twain ; referring to the pair of spots at the hinder angle of the wings.

MULTISTRIGARIA, Ha., *Multistrigā'ria*, *multus*, many, *striga*, a streak.

CÆSIATA, W. V., *Cæsiā'ta*, *cæsius*, grey.

RUFICINCTATA, Gu., *Ruficinctā'ta*, *rufus*, red, *cinctus*, girt about.

SALICATA, W. V., *Salicā'ta*, *salix*, a willow-tree.

OLIVATA, W. V., *Olivā'ta*, *olivum*, the olive.

PECTINITARIA, Fue., *Pectinitā'ria*, *pecten*, a comb.

EMMELESTIA, Ste., *Emmelē'sia*, ἐμμελής, graceful.

AFFINITATA, Ste., *Affinitā'ta*, *affinis*, neighbouring.

ALCHEMILLATA, Ha., *Alchemillā'ta*, named from the plant Ladies' Mantle (*Alchemilla*).

ALBULATA, W. V., *Albulā'ta*, *albulus*, white.

DECOLORATA, Hub., *Dēcolōrā'ta*, *decolor*, discoloured, stained.

TÆNIATA, Ste., *Tæniā'ta*, *tænia*, a band.

UNIFASCIATA, Ha., *Ūnifasciā'ta*, *unus*, one, *fascia*, a band.

ERICETATA, Cur., *Eriçetā'ta*, *erica*, heath.

BLANDIATA, W. V., *Blandiā'ta*, *blandus*, winning, pleasing.

- EUPITHECIA, Cur., *Eupithecia*; εὐ, pretty, πίθηκος, an ape: from the abbreviated underwings, by a stretch of imagination, these insects have obtained the name of *Pugs*, in allusion to the shortened visages of those animals. Haworth, Lep. Br. ii. 358.
- VENOSATA, F., *Venosata*, *venosus*, veiny.
- CONSIGNATA, Bork., *Consignata*, *consignatus*, stamped, marked.
- LINARIATA, W. V., *Linariata*, feeds on the Toad-flax (*Antirrhinum Linaria*).
- PULCHELLATA, Ste., *Pulchellata*, *pulcher*, beautiful.
- CENTAUREATA, W. V., *Centaureata*, feeds on the Great Knapweed (*Centaurea Scabiosa*).
- SUCCENTURIATA, L., *Succenturiata*, *succenturiatus*, taken as a recruit, a substitute.
- SUBUMBRATA, Hub., *Subumbrata*; *sub*, slightly, *umbratus*, shaded.
- PERNOTATA, Gu., *Pernotata*, *pernotatus*, well-marked.
- PLUMBEOLATA, Ha., *Plumbeolata*, *plumbeus*, leaden; lead-coloured.
- HAWORTHIATA, Dbl., *Haworthiata*, in honour of Adrian Hardy Haworth, the author of "Lepidoptera Britannica," commenced in 1803.
- VIMINATA, Dbl., *Viminata*, *vimen*, an osier.
- PYGMÆATA, Hub., *Pygmæata*, *pygmæus*, pigmy, dwarf.
- HELVETICARIA, Bd., *Helveticaria*, *Helveticus*, Swiss.
- SATYRATA, Hub., *Satyrata*, *satyrus*, a kind of ape.
- EGENARIA, H. S., *Egenaria*, *egenus*, poor, needy.
- CASTIGATA, Hub., *Castigata*, *castigatus*, small, slender.
- PIMPINELLATA, Bd., *Pimpinellata*, feeds on the Burnet Saxifrage (*Pimpinella Saxifraga*).
- PUSILLATA, Hub., *Pusillata*, *pusillus*, small.
- IRRIGUATA, Hub., *Irriguata*, *irriguus*, well-watered; the wings being traversed by a series of wavy stream-like lines.
- DENOTATA, Bd., *Denotata*, *denotatus*, marked out.
- INNOTATA, Huf., *Innotata*, *innotatus*, marked.
- INDIGATA, Hub., *Indiga*, *indiges*, poor.
- CONSTRUCTATA, Gu., *Constructata*, *constrictatus*, drawn together.
- NANATA, Hub., *Nanata*, *nanus*, dwarf.

- SUBNOTATA, Hub., *Subnotā'ta*; *sub*, slightly, *notatus*, marked.
- VULGATA, Ha., *Vulgā'ta*, *vulgatus*, spread abroad, common.
- EXPALLIDATA, Gu., *Expallidā'ta*, *expallidus*, very pale.
- ABSINTHIATA, L., *Absinthiā'ta*, named from the Wormwood (*Artemisia Absinthium*).
- MINUTATA, W. V., *Minūtā'ta*, *minutus*, small.
- ASSIMILATA, Dbl., *Assimilā'ta*, *assimilis*, very like.
- TENUIATA, Hub., *Tenuiā'ta*, *tenuis*, slender, delicate.
- SUBCILIATA, Gu., *Subciliā'ta*, *sub*, slightly, *ciliatus*, fringed; the antennæ being ciliated in the male.
- DODONEATA, Gu., *Dōdōnēā'ta*, *Dodona*, a town of Epirus, celebrated for its oracle and its oak-groves.
- ABBREVIATA, Ste., *Abbreviā'ta*, *abbreviatus*, shortened.
- EXIGUATA, Hub., *Exiguā'ta*, *exiguus*, small.
- SOBRINATA, Hub., *Sobrīnā'ta*, *sobrina*, a cousin.
- TOGATA, Hub., *Togā'ta*, *togatus*, wearing a cloak.
- PUMILATA, Hub., *Pūmīlā'ta*, *pumilus*, dwarfish.
- CORONATA, Hub., *Corōnā'ta*, *coronatus*, crowned.
- RECTANGULATA, L., *Rectangula'ta*, *rectus*, right, *angulus*, an angle; referring to the square spots on the apical part of the wing.
- DEBILIATA, Hub., *Dēbiliā'ta*, *debilis*, weak, puny.
- COLLIX, Gu., *Col'lix*, κόλλιξ, a roll of bread.
- SPARSATA, Hub., *Sparsā'ta*, *sparsus*, spread out.
- LOBOPHORA, Cur., *Loboph'ora*; λοβός, the lobe or lower part of the ear, φορέν, to carry; in allusion to the lobe-shaped winglets attached to the hind-wings of the males.
- SEXALATA, Bork., *Sexālā'ta*; *sex*, six, *ala*, a wing; six-winged, including the winglets.
- HEXAPTERATA, W. V., *Hexapterā'ta*; ἕξ, six, πτερόν, a wing; six-winged, including the winglets.
- VIRETATA, Hub., *Virētā'ta*, *viretum*, greensward.
- LOBULATA, Hub., *Lobulā'ta*, λοβός, a lobe.
- POLYCOMMATA, W. V., *Polycommā'ta*; πολύς, many, κόμμα, a mark or stamp.
- TERHA, Ste., *Thē'ra*, the name of an island near Crete.
- JUNIPERATA, L., *Jūniperā'ta*, feeds on the Juniper (*Juniperus communis*).
- SIMULATA, Hub., *Simulā'ta*, *simulatus*, counterfeit.
- VARIATA, W. V., *Varia'ta*, *variatus*, variegated.

- FIRMATA, Hub., *Firmā'ta, firmatus*, confirmed, established.
- HYPSIPETES, Ste., *Hypsipetēs* [Ypsipetes], ὑψιπέτης, high-flying.
- RUBERATA, Fre., *Ruberā'ta, ruber*, red.
- IMPLUVIATA, W. V., *Impluviā'ta, impluviatus*, shaped like an *impluvium*, i. e. having a square border.
- ELUTATA, W. V., *Ēlūtā'ta, elutus*, washed out.
- MELANTHIA, Dup., *Melan'thia, μελανθής*, dark, swarthy.
- RUBIGINATA, W. V., *Rūbīginā'ta, rubigo*, rust-colour.
- OCELLATA, L., *Ocellā'ta, ocellatus*, eyed, covered with eyes.
- ALBICILLATA, L., *Albicillā'ta, albus*, white.
- MELANIPPE, Dup., *Melanip'pē*, a Grecian divinity, the daughter of *Æolus*. Hyg. Fab. 186.
- HASTATA, L., *Hastā'ta, hasta*, a spear; from the spear-shaped markings.
- TRISTATA, L., *Tristā'ta, tristis*, sorrowful; the black and white wings appearing to be in mourning.
- PROCELLATA, W. V., *Procellā'ta, procella*, a storm; the white ground-colour of the wings being partially obscured by *dark clouds* of brown.
- UNANGULATA, Ha., *Unangulā'ta; unus*, one, *angulus*, an angle.
- RIVATA, Hub., *Rivā'ta, rivus*, a rivulet; from the wave-like markings.
- SUBTRISTATA, Ha., *Subtristā'ta, subtristis*, slightly sorrowful; half-mourning.
- MONTANATA, W. V., *Montānā'ta, montanus*, dwelling among mountains.
- GALIATA, W. V., *Galiā'ta*, said to feed on the Great Hedge Bedstraw (*Galium Mollugo*).
- FLUCTUATA, L., *Fluctūā'ta, fluctuare*, to undulate; the pale parts of the wings being much undulated with fine ashy streaks; or *fluctuare*, to fluctuate, from the variableness of the species.
- ANTICLEA, Ste., *Anticlé'a*, the mother of Ulysses.
- SINUATA, W. V., *Sinūā'ta, sinuare*, to bend, to swell out in curves.
- RUBIDATA, W. V., *Rubidā'ta, rubidus*, reddish.
- BADIATA, W. V., *Badiā'ta, badius*, chestnut-colour.
- DERIVATA, W. V., *Dērivā'ta, de-rivus*, supplied with a stream: from the stream-like streak behind the middle of the fore-wings.

- BERBERATA, W. V., *Berberā'ta*, feeds on the Barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*).
- COREMIA, Dup., *Corē'mia*, κορήμια, sweepings, refuse.
- MUNITATA, Hub., *Mūnitā'ta*, *munitus*, fortified, safe.
- PROPUGNATA, W. V., *Prōpugnā'ta*, *propugnatus*, fought for, defended.
- FERRUGATA, L., *Ferrūgā'ta*, *ferrugo*, iron-rust.
- QUADRIFASCIARIA, L., *Quadrifasciā'ria*; *quatuor*, four, *fascia*, a band.
- CAMPTOGRAMMA, Ste., *Campogram'ma*; *καμπτός*, bent, γράμμα, a mark; from the wavy lines which traverse the wings.
- BILINEATA, L., *Bilinēā'ta*; *bis*, twice, *lineatus*, lined, ruled.
- FLUVIATA, Gu., *Fluviā'ta*, *fluvius*, a river.
- GEMMATA, Hub., *Gemmā'ta*, *gemmatus*, adorned with gems, sparkling.
- PHIBALAPTERYX, Ste., *Phibalap'teryx*; φίβαλος, graceful, πτέρυξ, a wing.
- TERSATA, W. V., *Tersā'ta*, *tersus*, clean, neat.
- LAPIDATA, Hub., *Lapidā'ta*, *lapis*, a stone; stone-colour.
- LIGNATA, Hub., *Lignā'ta*, *lignum*, a log, wood.
- POLYGRAMMATA, Bork., *Polygrammā'ta*; πολύς, many, γράμμα, a mark.
- VITALBATA, W. V., *Vitalbā'ta*, taken where the Traveller's Joy (*Clematis Vitalba*) abounds.
- SCOTOSIA, Ste., *Scotos'ia*, σκότος, darkness.
- DUBITATA, L., *Dubitā'ta*, *dubius*, doubtful.
- VETULATA, W. V., *Vetulā'ta*, *vetus*, old.
- RHAMNATA, W. V., *Rhamnā'ta*, feeds on Buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*).
- CERTATA, Hub., *Certā'ta*, *certus*, established, sure.
- UNDULATA, L., *Undulā'ta*, *undulatus*, diversified as with waves.
- CIDARIA, Tr., *Cidar'ia*, "a name of Ceres" (Treitschke); or *cidaris*, a Persian diadem, tiara.
- PSITTACATA, W. V., *Psittacā'ta*, *psittacus*, a parrot; from its red-green colour.
- MIATA, L., *Miā'ta*, *miare*, to make water: the wings, originally of a rich green, soon fade to a dirty yellow.
- PICATA, Hub., *Picā'ta*, *pica*, a magpie; from the contrast of colour in this species.
- CORYLATA, Thb., *Corylā'ta*, feeds on Hazel (*Corylus Avellana*), and other trees.

- SAGITTATA, F., *Sagittā'ta*, *sagitta*, an arrow ; from the arrow-head mark on the wings.
- RUSSATA, W. V., *Russā'ta*, *russatus*, clad in red.
- IMMANATA, Ha., *Immānā'ta*, *immanare*, to flow into ; from the variableness of the species.
- SUFFUMATA, W. V., *Suffūmā'ta*; *sub*, slightly, *fumatus*, smoked, clouded.
- SILACEATA, W. V., *Silāçēā'ta*, *silaceus*, like ochre ; ochre-coloured.
- PRUNATA, L., *Prūnā'ta*, feeds on Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), Elm, Currant, &c.
- TESTATA, L., *Testā'ta*, *testa*, a brick ; from the colour.
- POPULATA, L., *Pōpulā'ta*, feeds on the Poplar (*Populus*).
- FULVATA, For., *Fulvā'ta*, *fulvus*, tawny-yellow.
- PYRALIATA, W. V., *Pyraliā'ta*, *pyralis*, an insect supposed by the ancients to live in the fire : Plin. 10. 74. 95 ; 11. 36. 42 : referring to the yellow, *flame-colour*, of the wings.
- DOTATA, Clk., *Dōtū'ta*, *dotatus*, richly-endowed ; from its golden-yellow wings.
- PELURGA, Hub., *Pēlur'ga*, *πηλουργός*, a worker in clay ; from the yellowish, *clay-colour* of the insect.
- COMITATA, Hub., *Comitā'ta*, *comitatus*, accompanied, attended.
- EUBOLIIDÆ, Gu., *Euboliidæ*, the family of which the genus *Eubolia* is the type.
- EUBOLIA, Dup., *Eubol'ia*, *εὐβολος*, lucky, propitious.
- CERVINARIA, W. V., *Cervinā'ria*, *cervinus*, belonging to a deer ; from the *fawn-colour* of portions of the wings, or from the markings being supposed to resemble a stag's horns.
- MENSURARIA, W. V., *Mensūrā'ria*, *mensura*, a measuring.
- PALUMBARIA, W. V., *Palumbā'ria*, *palumbes*, a dove ; dove-coloured.
- BIPUNCTARIA, W. V., *Bipunctā'ria*, *bis*, twice, *punctatus*, dotted.
- LINEOLATA, W. V., *Lineolā'ta*, *lineola*, a little line.
- CARSIA, Hub., *Car'sia*, *κάρσιος*, crosswise ; referring to the fasciæ which run across the wings.
- IMBUTATA, Hub., *Imbūtā'ta*, *imbutus*, dyed, tinged ; referring to the rosy tint on the fore-wings.

ANAITIS, Dup., *Anäī'tis*, an Asiatic divinity, whose worship prevailed in Armenia, Persis, Assyria, &c.

PLAGIATA, L., *Plagiā'ta, plaga*, a zone; in allusion to the stripes and bars which run across the wings.

LITHOSTEGE, Hub., *Lithos'tegē, λιθοστεγής*, covered with stones.

NIVEARIA, W. V., *Nivēā'ria, niveus*, snowy.

CHESIAS, Tr., *Chē'sias*, “a name of Diana” (Treitschke) derived from the promontory of *Chesium* in the island of Samos, where was a temple in her honour.

SPARTIATA, Fue., *Spartiā'ta*, feeds on Broom (*Spartium scoparium*).

OBLIQUARIA, W. V., *Obliquā'ria, obliquus*, oblique; referring to the oblique dark brown bar across the wings.

SIONIDÆ, Gu., *Siō'nidæ*, the family of which the genus *Siona*, Go., is the type: from Mount *Sion*, on account of “its barrenness of markings” (Stephens).

TANAGRA, Dup., *Tan'agra*, a town in Boeotia, celebrated for the defeat of the Athenians by the Spartans, in the year 457 B.C.

CHÆROPHYLLATA, L., *Chærophyllā'ta*, feeds on Cow-parsley (*Chærophyllum sylvestre*).

DREPANULIDÆ, Gu., DREPANU'LIDÆ.

Moths having their wings hooked at the tip; *δρέπανον*, a reaping-hook, or sickle.

PLATYPTERYX, Las., *Platyp'teryx*; *πλατύς*, broad, *πτέρυξ*, a wing.

FALCULA, W. V., *Fal'cula, falx*, a sickle, or scythe.

HAMULA, Schif., *Hā'mula*, dimin. of *hamus*, a hook.

UNGUICULA, Hub., *Unguic'ula, unguis*, a claw.

SICULA, Schif., *Si'cula, sicula*, a small curved weapon.

LACERTULA, Hub., *Laçer'tula*, dimin. of *lacerta*, a little lizard.

CILIX, Lea., *Cil'ix*, a Cilician.

SPINULA, Schif., *Spi'nula*, dimin. of *spina*, a thorn.

PSEUDO-BOMBYCES, Gu., *PSEUDO-BOMBY'CES*.

Moths which bear a very close resemblance to the true Bombyces.

DICRANURIDÆ, Gu., *Dicrānū'ridæ*, the family of which the genus *Dicranura* is the type.

DICRANURA, Lat., *Dicrānū'ra*; δίκρανος, *forked, ovpá, tail.*

BICUSPIS, Bork., *Bicus'pis*; *bis*, twice, *cuspis*, the point of a spear; alluding to the two tails of the larva.

FURCULA, L., *Fur'cula, furca*, a fork; from the same peculiarity of the larva.

BIFIDA, Hub., *Bif'ida, bifidus*, cleft in two; from the same peculiarity.

VINULA, L., *Vi'nula, vinum*, wine: Linné describes the larva as “e rima sub capite humorem acrem exspuens.”

STAUROPUS, Ger., *Stau'ropus*; σταῦρος, *a cross, ποὺς, the foot*; from the form of the fore-legs of the larva.

FAGI, L., *Fa'gi*, feeds on Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*).

PETASIA, Ste., *Petas'ia*, πετάσω=πετάννυμι, *to spread out, to sprawl*; alluding to the outstretched attitude of the insect.

CASSINIA, Schif., *Cassī'nia*, named after John Dominic Cassini, the astronomer; by birth an Italian, but for forty years Astronomer Royal at Paris; he died in 1712. When at rest, the larvæ elevate the anterior segments of their bodies, and, as Duponchel expresses it, “elles semblent regarder le ciel.” Hence the genus was named by Boisduval *Asteros'copus*, star-gazing.

NUBECULOSA, Esp., *Nübēculō'sa, nubeculosus*, covered with little clouds.

PYGÆRIDÆ, Gu., *Pygæ'rīdæ*, the family of which the genus *Pygæra* is the type.

PYGÆRA, Och., *Pygæ'ra*; πύγη, *the rump, αἴρειν, to raise*: the larvæ rest with their hinder segments erect.

BUCEPHALA, L., *Būçeph'ala*; βοῦς, κεφαλή, from its large head.

CLOSTERA, Ste., *Clōstē'ra*, κλωστήρ, a spindle; from the long spindle-shaped abdomen.

CURTULA, L., *Cur'tula*, dimin. from *curtus*, broken, short; the chocolate-coloured tip of the wing giving it an appearance of being *cut off short*.

RECLUSA, Schif., *Reclū'sa*, *reclusa*, the recluse.

NOTODONTIDÆ, Ste., *Nōtodon'tidæ*, the family of which the genus *Notodonta* is the type.

GLYPHISIA, Bdv., *Glyphis'ia*, γλυφίς, the notch in an arrow; from the pale lunate mark on the wing.

CRENATA, Esp., *Crenā'ta*, the wings being crenate, with rounded marginal divisions.

PTILOPHORA, Ste., *Ptiloph'ora*; πτῖλον, a feather, φορεῖν, to carry; from the feathered antennæ of the male.

PLUMIGERA, Schif., *Plūmig'era*; *pluma*, a feather, *gerere*, to carry.

PTILODONTIS, Ste., *Ptilodon'tis*; πτῖλον, a feather, ὀδούς, a tooth; from the tooth-like feathery palpi of this insect.

PALPINA, L., *Palpi'na*, from the large *palpi*.

NOTODONTA, Ste., *Nōtodon'ta*; νῶτος, the back, ὀδούς, a tooth; from the tooth-like projections on the inner edge of the fore-wings, which meet over the back.

CAMELINA, L., *Camēli'na*, *camelus*, a camel; from the projecting hump.

CUCULLINA, Schif., *Cucullī'na*, *cucullus*, a hood.

CARMELITA, Esp., *Carmelī'ta*; from the *hoods* of the Carmelite friars.

DICTÆA, L., *Dictæ'a*, *Dicté*, a mountain in Crete.

DICTÆOIDES, Esp., *Dictæöi'des*, Δικταία-εἶδος, resembling *Dictæa*.

DROMEDARIUS, L., *Dromedā'rius*, a dromedary; from the *humps* on the larvæ.

TRILOPHUS, Schif., *Tril'ophus* [*Tritophus*], τριλόφος, with three crests or humps.

ZICZAC, L., *Zic'zac*; from the "zic-zac" position of the larvæ when at rest.

TREPIDA, F., *Trep'ida*, *trepidus*, trembling; from the tremulous motion of the larva when alarmed.

CHAONIA, Schif., *Chāon'ia*, a district in Epirus.

DODONÆA, Schif., *Dōdōnæ'a*, *Dodona*, a city in Epirus, famous for its oaks; the larvæ of this species and of the preceding feed on Oak.

DILOBA, Bdv., *Dil'oba*; δίς, twice, λόβος, the lobe, or lower part of the ear; from the lobe-shaped spots, which form a figure of 8 on the fore-wings.

CÆRULEOCEPHALA, L., *Cæruleoceph'ala*; *cæruleus*, dark blue, κεφαλή, the head.

NOCTUÆ, L., *NOC'TUÆ*. Night-Moths.

NOCTUO-BOMBYCIDÆ, Gu., *Noc'tuo-bomby'çidae*; resembling *Noctuae* and *Bombyces*.

THYATIRA, Och., *Thyatî'ra*, a city in Asia Minor.

DERASA, L., *Dérâ'sa*, *derasus*, shaven, made smooth, from the smoothness of part of the fore-wings.

BATIS, L., *Ba'tis*, βάτος, bramble, on which the larva feeds.

CYMATOPHORA, Tr., *Cymato'phora*; κῦμα, a wave, φορεῖν, to bear. Guénée proposed Chymatophora, because "c'est ordinairement le *ch* qui en latin remplace le *χ* des Grecs." Χύμα would mean a liquid. We prefer the other derivation.

DUPLARIS, L., *Duplâris*, *duplicaris*, doubled, on account of the two black spots on the fore-wings.

FLUCTUOSA, Hub., *Fluctuo'sa*, *fluctus*, a wave, from the wavy character of the markings on the fore-wings.

DILUTA, W. V., *Dilû'ta*, *dilutus*, washed off; the fore-wings being very pale grey.

OR, W. V., *Or*, from the letters "or" supposed to be legible on the fore-wings.

OCULARIS, L., *Oculâ'ris*, *ocularis*, belonging to the eyes; from the two eye-like marks on the fore-wings.

FLAVICORNIS, L., *Flavicor'nis*; *flavus*, yellow, *cornu*, a horn; from the colour of the antennæ.

RIDENS, F., *Ri'dens*, *ridens*, smiling.

BRYOPHILIDÆ, Gu., *Bryophilidæ*; the family of which the genus *Bryo'phila* is the type.

BRYOPHILA, Tr., *Bryo'phila*; βρύον, moss, φίλος, fond of: the larvæ feed on lichens.

GLANDIFERA, W. V., *Glandi'fera*; *glans*, an acorn, *ferre*, to bear.

PERLA, W. V., *Per'la*, *perla*, a pearl.

BOMBYCOIDÆ, Gu., *Bombŷcōi'dæ*, the family which resembles the *Bombyces*: the hairy larvæ being easily mistaken for those of *Bombyces*.

DIPHTHERA, Och., *Diph'thera*, διφθέρα, “*a prepared hide*; the skin of the goat Amalthea.” (Tr.)

ORION, Esp., *Ori'on*, the handsomest hunter of his race. Cf. Hom. Od. v. 121 seq.

ACRONYCTA, Och., *Acronyc'ta*, ἀκρονύκτιος, the beginning of night.

TRIDENS, W. V., *Tri'dens*, a trident, from the dagger-like markings.

PSI, L., *Psī*, from the Greek letter ψ.

LEPORINA, L., *Leporina*, *lepus*, a hare.

ACERIS, L., *Aç'eris*, feeds on Sycamore (*Acer Pseudoplatanus*).

MEGACEPHALA, W. V., *Megaçeph'ala*, μέγας, great, κεφαλή, a head.

STRIGOSA, W. V., *Strigō'sa*, *striga*, a streak or stripe; from the dagger-like stripe.

ALNI, L., *Al'nī*, feeds on Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) and other trees.

LIGUSTRI, W. V., *Ligus'tri*, feeds on Privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*) and on Ash.

RUMICIS, L., *Ru'miçis*, feeds on Dock (*Rumex acetosa*) and on various other plants.

AURICOMA, W. V., *Auri'coma*, *aurum*, gold, *coma*, hair.

MENYANTHIDIS, View., *Menyan'thidis*, named from the Bog-bean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*), but feeds on Heather and Sweet Gale.

MYRICÆ, Gu., *Myri'çæ*, feeds on Sweet Gale (*Myrica Gale*).

SIMYRA, Och., *Si'myra*, “*a town near Tripolis*” (Och.).

VENOSA, Bork., *Vēnō'sa*, *venosus*, veiny.

LEUCANIIDÆ, Gu., *Leucaniidæ*, the family of which the genus *Leuca'nia* is the type.

SYNIA, Dup.

MUSCULOSA, Hub., *Musculō'sa*, *musculosus*, muscular, full of veins.

LEUCANIA, Och., *Leuca'nia*, λευκός, white.

CONIGERA, W. V., *Cōni'gera*; *conus*, a cone, and *gerere*, to carry; from the conical white spot which forms the lower half of the stigma.

- VITELLINA, Hub., *Vitelli'na, vitulus*, a calf; *vitelinus*, veal-like, referring to the colour.
- TURCA, L., *Tur'ca, Turca*, a Turk.
- LITHARGYRIA, Esp., *Lithargy'ria*, $\lambdaιθάργυρος$, vitrified lead; from the general tinge of the wings.
- OBSOLETA, Hub., *Obsolē'ta, obsoletus*, old, worn out, common.
- LITTORALIS, Cur., *Littorā'lis, littoralis*, frequenting the sea-shore.
- PUDORINA, W. V., *Pudori'na, pudor*, modesty; referring to the ruddy, blush-like tinge which suffuses the wings.
- COMMA, L., *Com'ma*, from the black dashes between the veins in the fore-wings.
- STRAMINEA, Tr., *Strāmī'ëa, stramineus*, straw-colour; from the colour of the wings.
- IMPURA, Hub., *Impū'ra, impurus*, impure, dirty.
- PALLENS, L., *Pal'lens, pallens*, pale.
- PHRAGMITIDIS, Hub., *Phragmi'tidis*: the larva feeds in the young stems of the Reed (*Arundo Phragmites*).
- MELIANA, Cur., *Melia'na, Melos*, an island in the Ægean Sea.
- FLAMMEA, Cur., *Flam'mëa, flammeus*, flaming.
- SEN'TA, Ste., *Sen'ta*, a place on the coast of Dalmatia mentioned by Pliny.
- ULVÆ, Hub., *Ul'væ, ulva*, sedge; feeds on the Reed (*Arundo Phragmites*).
- NONAGRIA, Och., *Nonag'ria*, "an island in the Ægean Sea" (Tr.); said by Pliny to have been the earlier name of Andros.
- DESPECTA, Tr., *Dēspec'ta, despectus*, despised.
- FULVA, Hub., *Ful'va, fulvus*, tawny.
- EXTREMA, Hub., *Extrē'ma, extremus*, the last, smallest.
- HELLMANNI, Fre., *Hellman'ni*, in honour of A. Hellmann, author of a treatise on the Anatomy of Snakes, published at Göttingen, 1817.
- NEURICA, Hub., *Neu'rīca, νευρικός, sinewy*.
- GEMINIPUNCTA, Hat., *Geminipunc'ta, geminus*, twin, *punctum*, a spot.
- CANNÆ, Och., *Can'næ, canna*, a reed.
- TYPHÆ, Thb., *Ty'phæ*, feeds on Great Cat's-tail (*Typha latifolia*).
- LUTOSA, Cur., *Lutō'sa, lutosus*, muddy, clay-coloured.

APAMEIDÆ, Gu., *Apamē'idae*, the family of which the genus *Apamē'a* is the type.

GORTYNA, Och., *Gorty'na*, a town of Crete.

FLAVAGO, W. V., *Flāvā'go*, *flavus*, yellow: the termination *-ago* is retained because the authors of W. V. placed this species among the Xanthiæ.

HYDRÆCIA, Gu., *Hydræ'cia*; ὕδωρ, water, οἰκος, a habitation.

NICTITANS, L., *Nic'titans*, *nictitans*, flickering.

PETASITIS, Dbl., *Petasi'tis*; the larva feeds in the stems and roots of the Butter Bur (*Tussilago Petasites*).

MICACEA, Esp., *Micā'çea*, *micare*, to glitter.

AXYLIA, Hub., *Axy'lia*, *a* intensitive, ξύλον, wood; from the wood-like appearance.

PUTRIS, L., *Pu'tris*, *puter*, rotten; the insect resembling a piece of rotten wood.

XYLOPHASIA, Ste., *Xylophas'ia*; ξύλον, wood, φάσις, appearance; from the resemblance of the insect to a piece of wood.

RUREA, F., *Rū'rēa*, *rus*, the country.

LITHOXYLEA, W. V., *Lithoxy'lēa*; λίθος, *a stone*, ξύλον, *wood*.

SUBLISTRIS, Esp., *Sublus'tris*, *sublustris*, somewhat bright, glimmering.

POLYODON, L., *Polyodōn*; πολύς, *many*, ὀδών, *a tooth*; from the tooth-like markings on the wings.

HEPATICA, L., *Hēpat'ica*, ἡπατικός, liver-coloured.

SCOLOPACINA, Esp., *Scolopac'i'na*, *scolopax*, a woodcock; from a resemblance to the plumage of this bird.

DIPTERYGIA, Ste., *Diptery'gia*; δις, *double*, πτέρυξ, *a wing*.

PINASTRI, L., *Pinas'tri*, *pinaster*, the wild pine; but the larva feeds on Sorrel.

XYLOMIGES, Gu., *Xylom'igēs*, ξυλομυγής, mixed with wood: resembling wood.

CONSPICILLARIS, L., *Conspicillā'ris*, *conspicuus*, remarkable.

APOROPHYLA, Gu., *Aporophy'la*; ἄπορος, *doubtful*, φυλή, *a tribe*.

AUSTRALIS, Bd., *Austrā'lis*, *australis*, southern.

LAPHYGMA, Gu., *Laphyg'ma*, λάφυγμα, *gluttony*.
EXIGUA, Hub., *Exig'üa*, *exiguus*, small.

NEURIA, Gu., *Neu'ria, νεῦρον, a sinew*; on account of the pale nervures so plainly visible.

SAPONARIAE, Bork., *Saponā'riæ*, named from the Soapwort (*Saponaria officinalis*): the larva feeds on *Silene* and several other plants.

HELIOPHOBUS, Bdv., *Hēlioph'obus*; ἥλιος, the sun, φοβεῖν, to dread.

POPULARIS, F., *Pōpulā'ris*, *Populus*, a poplar; but the larva is found at the roots of grass.

HISPIDUS, Hub., *His'pidus, hispidus*, rough, hairy.

CHARÆAS, Ste., *Charæ'as, χάρις*, grace.

GRAMINIS, L., *Grā'minis, gramen*, grass: the larva is found at the roots of grass, and the imago flying in grass fields.

PACHETRA, Gu., *Pachē'tra*; παχύς, thick, ἡτρον, the abdomen.

LEUCOPHÆA, W. V., *Leucophæ'a, λευκόφαιος*, ash-coloured.

CERIGO, Ste., *Cerī'go*, the modern name of the island Cythera.

CY THEREA, F., *Cytherē'a*, a surname of Venus, from the island Cythera.

LUPERINA, Bdv., *Luperi'na*.

TESTACEA, W. V., *Testā'çëa, testa*, a tile, from the greyish ochreous colour.

DUMERILI, Dup., *Dume'rili*, in honour of A. M. C. Duméril, author of "Exposition d'une Méthode naturelle pour l'étude et la classification des Insectes" (Paris, 1801); "Zoologie Analytique" (1806); "Consid. gén. sur la classe des Insectes" (1823), &c.

CÆSPITIS, W. V., *Cæs'pitis, cæspes*, turf; the larva being found on various species of Grass.

MAMESTRA, Och., *Mames'tra*, "formerly the capital of Lesser Armenia." (Tr.)

ABJECTA, Hub., *Abjec'ta, abjectus*, cast away.

ANCEPS, Hub., *An'çeps, anceps*, double-headed.

ALBICOLON, Hub., *Albicō'lōn*; *albus*, white, *colon*, a dot; on account of the row of yellowish-white spots.

FURVA, W. V., *Fur'va, furvus*, dark.

BRASSICÆ, L., *Bras'sicæ*, feeds on the Cabbage (*Brassica oleracea*).

PERSICARIAE, L., *Persicā'riæ*; from the herb of the same name: the larva feeds on several low herbs.

APAMEA, Gu., *Apamē'a*, name of the town in Asia Minor where Theodoret, one of the ancient Fathers of the Church, lived.

BASILINEA, W. V., *Basi'l'nea*; *basis*, the base, *linea*, a line; on account of the black line at the base of the fore-wings.

CONNEXA, Bork., *Connex'a*, *connexus*, connected.

GEMINA, Och., *Gem'ina*, *geminus*, twin.

UNANIMIS, Hub., *Ūnan'imis*, *unanimis*, of one mind, unchangeable.

OPHIogramma, Esp., *Ophiogram'ma*; ὄφις, *a snake*, γραμμή, *a line*.

FIBROSA, Hub., *Fibrō'sa*, *fibrosus*, fibrous.

OCULEA, F., *Ocul'ea*, *oculus*, an eye; on account of the conspicuous stigma.

MIANA, Ste., *Miā'na*, μιάνειν, *to stain, to dye of a dark colour*; on account of the dark colour of several of the species.

STRIGILIS, L., *Strig'ilis*, *strigilis*, a scraper used by bathers; on account of the mark resembling a strigil on the fore-wings.

FASCIUNCULA, Ha., *Fasčiun'cula*; *fascia*, a band, *uncus*, a hook.

LITEROSA, Ha., *Literō'sa*, *litera*, a letter.

FURUNCULA, W. V., *Furun'cula*, *furunculus*, a petty thief.

EXPOLITA, Dbl., *Expoli'ta*, *expolitus*, polished.

ARCUOSA, Ha., *Arciō'sa*, *arcuatus*, jaundiced.

CELÆNA, Ste., *Celæ'na*, κελαινός, *black*; from the colour of the species.

HAWORTHII, Cur., *Haworth'iī*, in honour of A. H. Haworth, the author of "Lepidoptera Britannica," commenced in 1803.

CARADRINIDÆ, Gu., *Caradri'nidæ*, the family of which the genus *Caradrina* is the type.

GRAMMESIA, Ste., *Grammē'sia*, γραμμή, *a line*.

TRILINEA, W. V., *Trili'nea*; *ter*, thrice, *linea*, a line.

HYDRILLA, Bdv., *Hydril'la*, ὕδωρ, *water*; the only specimen taken in England was flying over a damp place.

PALUSTRIS, Hub., *Palus'tris*, *palus*, a marsh.

ACOSMETIA, Ste., *Acosmē'tia*, ἀκόσμητος, *unadorned*.

CALIGINOSA, Hub., *Caliginō'sa*, *caligo*, darkness.

CARADRINA, Och., *Caradri'na*, "a river in Albania" (Och.).

MORPHEUS, Huf., *Mor'pheus*, the god of sleep.

ALSINES, Ste., *Als'i'nēs*, feeds on Common Chickweed (*Alsine media*).

BLANDA, W. V., *Blan'da*, *blandus*, pleasing, agreeable.

CUBICULARIS, W. V., *Cubiculā'ris*, belonging to a bedchamber : occurring in outhouses.

NOCTUIDÆ, Gu., *Noctuidæ*, the family of which the genus *Noctua* is the type.

RUSINA, Ste., *Rusi'na*; the same as Rurina, the goddess of the country (*rus*).

TENEBROSA, Hub., *Tenebrō'sa*, *tenebrosus*, dusky.

AGROTIS, Och., *Ag'rotis*, ἀγρότης, dwelling in the country.

VALLIGERA, W. V., *Vallig'era*; *vallum*, a palisade, *gerere*, to carry; from the form of the markings.

PUTA, Hub., *Pu'ta*, a goddess who presided over the pruning of trees.

SUFFUSA, W. V., *Suffū'sa*, *suffusus*, tinged.

FENNICA, Ev., *Fen'nica*, *Fennicus*, a native of Finland.

SAUCIA, Hub., *Sau'cia*, *saucius*, wounded, hurt.

SEGETUM, W. V., *Seg'etum*, *seges*, corn-land; the larva feeding on the roots of various grasses.

LUNIGERA, Ste., *Lūni'gera*; *luna*, a moon, *gerere*, to carry; from the lunule on the fore-wings.

EXCLAMATIONIS, L., *Exclāmātiō'nis*; from the sign of exclamation (!) on the fore-wings.

CORTICEA, Hub., *Cortiçēa*, *cortex*, bark.

CINEREA, Bork., *Ciner'ēa*, *cinereus*, ashy.

RIPÆ, Hub., *Ri'pæ*, *ripa*, a bank.

CURSORIA, Bork., *Cursō'ria*, *cursor*, a runner.

NIGRICANS, L., *Ni'gricans*, *nigricans*, blackish.

TRITICI, L., *Trit'içi*, feeds on grasses (*Triticum*) and other low plants.

AQUILINA, W. V., *Aquili'na*, *aquilus*, dark-coloured.

OBELISCA, W. V., *Obelis'ca*, *obeliscus*, a small spit; from the mark (†) on the fore-wings.

AGATHINA, Bdv., *Agath'ina*, ἀγαθός, good.

PORPHYREA, W. V., *Porphyr'ēa*, πορφύρεος, purple.

PRÆCOX, L., *Præ'cox*, *præcox*, precocious.

RAVIDA, W. V., *Rav'ida*, *ravidus*, grey or dark-coloured.

- PYROPHILA**, W. V., *Pyrophila*, πυρός, wheat, φιλεῖν, to love; the larva being found on Grasses.
- LUCERNEA**, L., *Luçer'néea*, luçerna, a lamp; "frequenter candelis involans" (L.).
- ASHWORTHII**, Dbl., *Ashworth'ii*, in honour of the late J. H. Ashworth of Manchester, who first discovered the species.
- TRYPHÆNA**, Och., *Tryphæ'na*, the name of a lady mentioned in the New Testament (Rom. xvi. 12).
- IANTHINA**, W. V., *Ian'thina*, ιάνθινος, violet-coloured.
- FIMBRIA**, L., *Fim'bria*, *fimbriæ*, a fringe or border.
- INTERJECTA**, Hub., *Interjec'ta*, *interjectus*, cast between.
- SUBSEQUA**, W. V., *Sub'sequa*, *subsequi*, to follow close upon: closely resembling *Orbona*.
- ORBONA**, F., *Orbō'na*, *Orbona*, the goddess of parents who had lost their children.
- PRONUBA**, L., *Prō'nuba*, *pronuba*, a bridemaid.
- NOCTUA**, Tr., *Noc'tüa*, *Noctua*, an owl; from the nocturnal habits of the species.
- GLAREOSA**, Esp., *Gläreō'sa*, *glarea*, gravel.
- DEPUNCTA**, L., *Dēpunc'ta*, *depunctus*, dotted.
- AUGUR**, F., *Au'gur*, *augur*, a soothsayer.
- PLECTA**, L., *Plec'ta*, πλεκτός, plaited, twisted.
- C-NIGRUM**, L., *C-ni'grum*, the black C.
- DITRAPEZIUM**, Bork., *Ditrapez'ium*; δὶς, twice, τραπέζιον, an irregular figure having four sides; referring to the blackish spots.
- TRIANGULUM**, Huf., *Trian'gulum*, a triangle.
- RHOMBOIDEA**, Esp., *Rhombō'dea*, ρόμβοειδής, rhombus-shaped; referring to the black spots.
- BRUNNEA**, W. V., *Brun'néea*, *brunneus*, brown.
- FESTIVA**, W. V., *Festī'va*, *festivus*, festive.
- CONFLUA**, Tr., *Con'flua*, *confluere*, to flow together; from the confluent strigæ.
- DAHLII**, Hub., *Dahl'ii*, in honour of Georg Dahl, a Viennese naturalist and collector in the early part of the present century: by breeding this insect, he was the first to establish clearly its distinctness as a species.
- SUBROSEA**, Ste., *Subro'sea*, *subroseus*, slightly rosy.
- BELLA**, Bork., *Bel'la*, *bellus*, pretty.
- UMBROSA**, Hub., *Umbrō'sa*, *umbrosus*, shady.
- BAIA**, W. V., *Bai'a*, *Baiae*, a town in Italy.
- SOBRINA**, Bdv., *Sobrī'na*, *sobrinus*, a cousin.

NEGLECTA, Hub., *Neglec'ta, neglectus*, neglected.
 XANTHOGRAPHA, W. V., *Xantho'grapha*; ξανθός, *yellow*, γραφή, *a marking*.

ORTHOSIIDÆ, *Orthōsiidæ*, the family of which the genus *Orthō'sia* is the type.

TRACHEA, Gu., *Trāchē'a, τραχύς*, rough.

PINIPERDA, K., *Pīniper'da, pinus*, a pine-tree, *perdere*, to destroy.

PACHNOBIA, Gu., *Pachno'bia*; πάχνη, *frost*, βίος, *life*.

ALPINA, Wwd., *Alpi'na*, "from its mountainous habitat."

TÆNIOCAMPA, Gu., *Tæniocam'pa*; ταινία, *a little band*, κάμπη, *a caterpillar*. "La netteté de leurs lignes c'est ce qui m'a décidé à en tirer le nom générique." (Gu.)

GOTHICA, L., *Goth'ica, gothicus*, gothic.

LEUCOGRAPHA, Hub., *Leuco'grapha*; λευκός, *white*, γραφή, *a marking*.

RUBRICOSA, W. V., *Rubrīcō'sa, rubrica*, red earth.

INSTABILIS, W. V., *Instab'ilis, instabilis*, changeable; from the great variation of the species.

OPIMA, Hub., *Opi'ma, opimus*, rich.

POPULETI, F., *Pōpulē'ti, populeum*, a clump of poplars.

STABILIS, W. V., *Stab'ilis, stabilis*, steadfast.

GRACILIS, W. V., *Graç'ilis, gracilis*, graceful.

MINIOSA, W. V., *Minio'sa, minium*, red lead.

MUNDA, W. V., *Mun'da, mundus*, neat.

CRUDA, W. V., *Crū'da, crudus*, rough, unpolished.

ORTHOSSIA, Och., *Orthō'sia*, a surname of Diana. Pind. Ol. 3. 54.

SUSPECTA, Hub., *Suspec'ta, suspectus*, suspected.

UPSILON, W. V., *Upsi'lōn, υψιλόν*, the Greek letter *υ* being plainly marked upon the fore-wings.

LOTA, L., *Lō'ta, lotus*, neat.

MACILENTA, Hub., *Macilen'ta, macilentus*, lean.

ANCHOCELIS, Gu., *Anchoçē'lis*; "ἄγχω, to strangle, κηλίς, a spot." (Gu.)

RUFINA, L., *Rūfi'na, rufus*, red.

PISTACINA, W. V., *Pistāçī'na, Pistacia*, the Pistachio-tree: from the colour.

LUNOSA, Ha., *Lūnō'sa, luna*, the moon; from the lunule on the underside.

LITURA, L., *Litū'rā, litura*, an erasure.

- CERASTIS, Och., *Ceras'tis*, κεράστης, horned : applied to a species of serpent by Pliny : also an epithet of the island of Cyprus.
- VACCINII, L., *Vacci'niū*, feeds on the Bilberry (*Vaccinium Myrtillus*) and other plants.
- SPADICEA, Hub., *Spādiçēa*, *spadix*, a dark reddish-brown colour.
- ERYTHROCEPHALA, W. V., *Erythroçeph'ala*, ἐρυθρός, red, κεφαλή, a head.
- SCOPELOSOMA, Cur., *Scopelosō'ma*; σκόπελος, rock, σῶμα, body.
- SATELLITIA, L., *Satellit'ia*, *satelles*, a satellite ; referring to the two small spots attendant upon the reniform stigma.
- DASYCAMPA, Gu., *Dasycam'pa*; δασύς, hairy, κάμπη, a caterpillar.
- RUBIGINEA, W. V., *Rubigin'ea*, *rubigo*, rust.
- OPORINA, BdV., *Opō'rīna* [Hoporina], ὄπωρος, the autumn ; from the time of its appearance.
- CROCEAGO, W. V., *Crocēā'go*, *croceus*, saffron-coloured.
- XANTHIA, Och., *Xan'thia*, ξανθός, yellow.
- CITRAGO, L., *Citrā'go*, *citrus*, the citron-tree ; referring to the colour of the insect.
- CERAGO, W. V., *Cērā'go*, *cera*, wax.
- SILAGO, Hub., *Silā'go*, *sil*, a kind of yellow earth or ochre mentioned by Pliny.
- AURAGO, W. V., *Aurā'go*, *aurum*, gold.
- GILVAGO, W. V., *Gilvā'go*, *gilvus*, dun-coloured.
- FERRUGINEA, W. V., *Ferrūgin'ea*, *ferrugineus*, rust-coloured.
- CIRRHOEDIA, Gu., *Cirrhæ'dia*, κιρροειδής, tawny.
- XERAMPELINA, Hub., *Xērampel'ina*; ξηρός, dry, ἄμπελος, vine ; the colour of dry vine-leaves. Juv. Sat. vi. 519, xerampelinas (sc. vestes).
- COSMIIDÆ, Gu., *Cosmiidæ*, the family of which the genus *Cosmia* is the type.
- TETHEA, Ste., *Tē'thea*, a kind of fungus mentioned by Pliny.
- SUBTUSA, W. V., *Subtū'sa*, *subtusus*, somewhat blunted.
- RETUSA, L., *Retū'sa*, *retusus*, blunted.
- EUPERIA, Gu., *Eupē'ria*, εὖ, much, πηρός, maimed.
- FULVAGO, W. V., *Fulvā'go*, *fulvus*, tawny.

- DICYCLIA, Gu., *Dicyc'la*; δίς, twice, κύκλος, a circle.
 Oo, L., *O'o*, on account of the two marks resembling the letter *o* on the fore-wings.
 COSMIA, Och., *Cos'mia*, “κόσμιος, adorned.” (Tr.)
 TRAPEZINA, L., *Trapezi'na*, on account of the trapezoid mark on the fore-wings.
 PYRALINA, W. V., *Pyrali'na*, from *Pyralis*, an insect said to live in the flame; on account of the flame-colour of the imago.
 DIFFINIS, L., *Diffi'nis*, a word coined to resemble *affinis*; intended to mark the distinction and alliance of the species.
 AFFINIS, L., *Aff'i'nis*, *affinis*, of a kindred sort, allied to the preceding.

HADENIDÆ, Gu., *Hadēn'idæ*, the family of which the genus *Hadena* is the type.

EREMOBIA, Ste., *Erēmo'bìa*; ἔρημος, the desert, βίος, life.

OCHROLEUCA, W. V., *Ōchroleu'ca*, ὡχρόλευκος, yellowish white.

DIANTHŒCIA, Bdv., *Dianthæ'cia*, Διανθός, οἶκος; the larvæ dwelling in the seed-pods of *Dianthus* and other allied plants.

CARPOPHAGA, Bork., *Carp'o'phaga*, καρπός, a seed, φαγεῖν, to eat; the larva feeding on the seeds of *Lychnis* and *Silene*.

CAPSINCOLA, W. V., *Capsin'cola*, *capsa*, a capsule or seed-pod, *incola*, an inhabitant.

CUCUBALI, W. V., *Cucu'balī*, feeds on *Cucubalus baccifer* and on *Silene inflata*.

ALBIMACULA, Bork., *Albimac'ula*, *albus*, white, *macula*, a spot.

CONSPERSA, W. V., *Conspers'a*, *conspersus*, sprinkled. HECATERA. Gu., *Hecatē'ra*, Ἑκάτη, goddess of the nether-world.

DYSODEA, W. V., *Dysō'dēa*, δυσώδης, ill-smelling.

SERENA, W. V., *Serē'na*, *serenus*, calm, tranquil.

POLIA, Och., *Pol'ia*, πολιός, grey.

CHI, L., *Chī*, from the Greek letter χ.

FLAVICINCTA, W. V., *Flāviçinc'ta*; *flavus*, pale orange, *cinctus*, girt.

DASYPOLIA, Dup., *Dasypol'ia*; δασύς, hairy, πολιός, grey.

TEMPLI, Thb., *Tem'pli*, *templum*, a temple.

EPUNDA, Dup., *Epun' da.*

LUTULENTA, W. V., *Lutulen'ta, lutulentus*, muddy.

NIGRA, Ste., *Ni'gra, niger*, black.

VIMINALIS, F., *Viminā'lis*, feeds on Osier (*Salix viminalis*).

LICHENEÀ, Hub., *Lîchén'ëa, λιχήν*, a lichen.

VALERIA, Ger., *Valer'ia*, the name of a celebrated family in ancient Roman history.

OLEAGINA, W. V., *Oléä'gina, oleaginus*, olive-coloured.

MISELIA, Tr., *Misē'lia, μισεῖν*, to hate, ήλιος, the sun.

OXYACANTHÆ, L., *Oxyacan'thæ*, feeds on Whitethorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha*).

BIMACULOSA, L., *Bimaculō'sa*; *bis*, twice, *maculosus*, spotted.

AGRIOPÍS, Bdv., *Agriō'pis*, ἀγριωπός, wild-looking.

APRILINA, L., *Aprili'na, Aprilis*, April, from the time of its appearance.

PHLOGOPHORA, Tr., *Phlogoph'ora*; φλόξ, a flame, φορέîν, to bear.

METICULOSA, L., *Meticulō'sa, meticulosus*, timorous; from its habit of quivering when the light is thrown on it.

EMPYREA, Hub., *Empyrē'a, ἔμπυρος*, scorched.

EUPLEXIA, Ste., *Euplex'ia*; εὖ, prettily, πλέκειν, to fold; the anterior wings during repose being longitudinally wrinkled.

LUCIPARA, L., *Luçip'ara, luciparens*, light-bearing.

APLECTA, Gu., *Aplec'ta, a priv., πλεκτός*, folded; because the wings are not wrinkled.

HERBIDA, W. V., *Her'bida, herbidus*, grassy.

OCULTA, L., *Occul'ta, occultus*, concealed.

NEBULOSA, Huf., *Nebulō'sa, nebulosus*, clouded.

TINCTA, Bra., *Tinc'ta, tinctus*, tinged.

ADVENA, W. V., *Ad'vena, advena*, a stranger.

HADENA, Sch., *Hadē'na, "Αἰδης*, the nether-world, the shades below; on account of the dark colour of the species in this genus.

SATURA, W.V., *Sat'ura, satur*, of a deep, rich colour.

ASSIMILIS, Dbl., *Assim'ilis, assimilis*, resembling the neighbouring species.

ADUSTA, Esp., *Adus'ta, adustus*, scorched.

PROTEA, W. V., *Pró'tea, Proteus*, a sea-god who constantly changed his form: on account of the variation of this species.

GLAUCA, Hub., *Glau'ca, glaucus*, bluish grey.

DENTINA, W. V., *Denti'na, dens*, a tooth.

CHENOPODII, W. V., *Chēnopod'iī*, feeds on Goosefoot (*Chenopodium*).

ATRIPLICIS, L., *Atrip'lisis*, named from the Orach (*Atriplex*) : the larva feeds on Dock, Goosefoot, Persicaria, &c.

SUASA, W. V., *Suā'sa, suasus*, persuaded.

PEREGRINA, Tr., *Peregrī'na, peregrinus*, a stranger.

OLERACEA, L., *Olerā'çēa*, feeds on Cabbage (*Brassica oleracea*) and many other plants.

PISI, L., *Pi'sī*, named from the Pea (*Pisum*) : the larva feeds on various plants.

THALASSINA, Huf., *Thalas'sina, θαλάσσινος*, sea-coloured.

CONTIGUA, W. V., *Contig'ūa, contiguus*, allied to the succeeding species.

GENISTÆ, Bork., *Genis'tæ*, feeds on several species of Broom (*Genista*).

HYPPA, Dup., *Hyp'pa*.

RECTILINEA, Esp., *Rectilī'nea, rectus*, straight, *linea*, a line.

XYLINIDÆ, Gu., *Xylinidæ*, the family of which the genus *Xyl'ina* is the type.

XYLOCAMPA, Gu., *Xylocam'pa*; *ξύλον*, wood, κάμπη, a caterpillar.

LITHORIZA, Bork., *Lithori'za*, λίθος, a stone, πίζα, a root.

CLOANTHA, Bdv., *Cloan'tha*, *Cloanthus*, one of the companions of Æneas. Virg. *Æn.* v. 124.

PERSPICILLARIS, L., *Perspicillā'ris*, *perspicuus*, plainly seen.

SOLIDAGINIS, Hub., *Solidā'ginis*, named from Golden Rod (*Solidago virgaurea*) : feeds on Bilberry.

CALOCAMPA, Ste., *Calocam'pa*; καλός, beautiful, κάμπη, a caterpillar.

VETUSTA, Hub., *Vetus'ta, vetustus*, old.

EXOLETA, L., *Exolé'ta, exoletus*, grown up, mature.

XYLINA, Ste., *Xyl'ina*, *ξύλινος*, wooden.

RHIZOLITHA, W. V., *Rhizo'litha*, πίζα, a root, λίθος, a stone.

SEMIBRUNNEA, Ha., *Sēmibrun'nēa*, *semibrunneus*, half-brown.

PETRIFICATA, W. V., *Petrificā'ta, petrificatus*, petrified ; from its stony appearance.

- CUCULLIA, Sch., *Cucul'lia, cucullus*, a hood. “The collar well developed, and raised in the form of a hood.” (Sta.)
- VERBACI, L., *Verbas'çi*, feeds on Mullein (*Verbascum Thapsus*).
- SCROPHULARIÆ, W. V., *Scrophulā'riæ*, feeds on Figwort and Betony (*Scrophularia nodosa* and *aquatica*).
- LYCHNITIS, Ram., *Lychni'tis*, found on the flowers of White Mullein (*Verbascum Lychnitis*).
- ASTERIS, W. V., *As'teris*, feeds on China Aster (*Aster Chinensis*) and on Golden Rod.
- GNAPHALII, Hub., *Gnapha'līi*, named from Cudweed (*Gnaphalium*), but feeds on Golden Rod.
- ABSINTHII, L., *Absin'thīi*, feeds on Wormwood (*Artemisia Absinthium*).
- CHAMOMILLÆ, W. V., *Chamomil'læ*, feeds on Chamomile (*Matricaria Chamomilla*) and on Artemis.
- UMBRATICA, L., *Umbrā'tica, umbraticus*, belonging to the shade: “the larva hides by day under the lower leaves of Sow-thistles.” (Sta.)
- CALOPHASIA, Ste., *Calophas'ia*; *καλός, beautiful, φάσις, appearance.*
- LINARIÆ, W. V., *Linā'riæ*, feeds on Toad-flax (*Linaria vulgaris*).

HELIOTHIDÆ, Gu., *Hēliō'thidæ*, the family of which the genus *Heliothis* is the type.

CHARICLEA, Ste., *Chariclé'a, Charicles*, one of the Thirty Tyrants of Athens.

DELPHINII, L., *Delphi'nīi*, feeds on Larkspur (*Delphinium consolida*).

HELIOTHIS, Och., *Hēliō'this*, “*ἡλιωθεῖς*, scorched by the sun.” (Tr.)

MARGINATA, F., *Marginā'ta, marginatus*, bordered.

PELTIGERA, W. V., *Pelti'gera, pelta*, a crescent-shield, *gerere*, to bear.

ARMIGERA, Hub., *Armi'gera, armiger*, a shield-bearer.

DIPSACEA, L., *Dipsa'cēa*, feeds on Teazle (*Dipsacus fullonum*), on Heather, and many other low plants.

SCUTOSA, W. V., *Scutō'sa, scutum*, a shield.

ANARTA, Och., *Anar'ta*, "Anarta, a sea-cockle mentioned by Pliny." (Tr.)

MELANOPA, Thb., *Melanō'pa*, μελανωπός, black-looking.

CORDIGERA, Thb., *Cordi'gera*; *cor*, a heart, *gerere*, to bear.

MYRTILLI, L., *Myrtil'lī*, feeds on the Bilberry (*Vaccinium Myrtillus*) and on *Calluna vulgaris*.

HELIODES, Gu., *Hēlio'dēs*, ἥλιοειδής, like the sun, bright and beaming.

ARBUTI, F., *Ar'būtī*, named from the *Arbutus*, but feeds on Mouse-ear (*Cerastium arvense*).

ACONTIIDÆ, Gu., *Acontiidæ*, the family of which the genus *Acontia* is the type.

AGROPHILA, Bdv., *Agro'phila*; ἀγρός, the country, φιλέν, to love.

SULPHURALIS, L., *Sulphurā'lis*, sulphur-coloured.

ACONTIA, Och., *Acon'tia*, "ἀκοντίας, a species of snake; from their quick movements." (Tr.)

LUCTUOSA, W.V., *Luctuō'sa*, *luctuosus*, in mourning; from the black and white markings.

ERASTRIIIDÆ, Ste., *Erastriidæ*, the family of which the genus *Erastria* is the type.

ERASTRIA, Och., *Eras'tria*, ἐράστρια, a lover.

VENUSTULA, Hub., *Venus'tula*, *venustulus*, graceful.

FUSCULA, W. V., *Fus'cula*, *fusculus*, dark.

BANKSIA, Gu., *Bank'sia*, in honour of Sir Joseph Banks, M.A. of Christ Church, Oxford, whose love for natural history induced him to accompany Captain Cook on his first voyage.

ARGENTULA, Bork., *Argen'tula*, *argentum*, silver; on account of the silvery streaks.

ANTHOPHILIDÆ, Gu., *Anthophilidæ*, the family of which the genus *Anthoph'ila* (Bdv.) is the type. *Anthophila* (Bdv.) includes *Micra* (Gu.).

HYDRELIA, Gu., *Hydrē'lia*, ὑδρηλός, watery; from its frequenting moist places.

UNCA, L., *Un'ca*, *uncus*, a hook; from the hook-like mark on the fore-wings.

MICRA, Gu., *Mi'cra*, μικρός, small.

OSTRINA, Hub., *Ostri'na*, *ostrinus*, purple.

PHALÆNOIDÆ, Gu., *Phalænöi'dæ*, the family which resembles the *Phalænæ*.

BREPHOS, Och., *Breph'os*, “*Βρέφος, a child.*” (Tr.)

PARTHENIAS, L., *Parthen'ias*, *παρθένος, a maid.*

NOTHA, Hub., *Noth'a*, *νόθος, a bastard.*

PLUSIIDÆ, Gu., *Plusiidæ*, the family of which the genus *Plu'sia* is the type.

HABROSTOLA, Och., *Habros'tola* [Abrostola] ; *ἀβρός, beautiful, στολή, dress.*

URTICÆ, Hub., *Urti'çæ*, feeds on the Stinging-nettle (*Urtica dioica*).

TRIPLASIA, L., *Triplas'ia*, *τριπλάσιος, threefold.*

PLUSIA, Och., *Plü'sia*, *πλούσιος, rich.*

ORICHALCEA, F., *Orichal'çæa*, *orichalcum, yellow copper-ore.*

CHRYSITIS, L., *Chrysi'tis*, *χρυσίτης, golden.*

BRACTEA, W. V., *Brac'tea*, *bractea, gold-leaf.*

FESTUCÆ, L., *Festu'çæ*, *festuca, wild oats : feeds on Reeds, Carices, and other marshy plants.*

IOTA, L., *Iō'ta*, from the Greek letter *ι*.

V-AUREUM, Gu., *V-au'rēum*, from the golden *v*.

GAMMA, L., *Gam'ma*, from the Greek letter *γ*.

INTERROGATIONIS, L., *Interrogatiō'nis*, from the note of interrogation (?) on the fore-wings.

GONOPTERIDÆ, Gu., *Gonopteridæ*, the family of which the genus *Gonoptera* is the type.

GONOPTERA, Lat., *Gōnop'tera* ; *γώνος, angular* (cf. *τρίγωνος*), *πτερόν, a wing.*

LIBATRIX, L., *Lībā'trix*, fem. of *libator*, one who makes a drink-offering.

AMPHIPYRIDÆ, Gu., *Amphipyridæ*, the family of which the genus *Amphipyra* is the type.

AMPHIPYRA, Och., *Amphi'pyra* ; “*ἀμφί, around, πῦρ, the fire ; flying round the light.*” (Tr.)

PYRAMIDEA, L., *Pyramid'ëa*, *πῦρ, fire.*

TRAGOPOGONIS, L., *Tragopogō'nis*, feeds on Goat's-beard (*Tragopogon pratensis*) and other low plants.

MANIA, Tr., *Man'ia*, “*Mavía, madness ; figuratively also Hobgoblin.*” (Tr.)

TYPICA, L., *Ty'pica*, *typicus, typical.*

MAURA, L., *Mau'ra*, a Moor, a nigger.

TOXOCAMPIDÆ, Gu., *Toxocam'pidæ*, the family of which the genus *Toxocampa* is the type.

TOXOCAMPA, Gu., *Toxocam'pa*; τόξον, a bow, κάμπη, a caterpillar.

PASTINUM, Tr., *Pas'tinum*, *pastinum*, a vine-dresser's two-pronged fork.

STILBIIDÆ, Gu., *Stilbiidæ*, the family of which the genus *Stilbia* is the type.

STILBIA, Ste., *Stil'bia*, στιλβεῖν, to glitter.

ANOMALA, Ha., *Anō'mala*, ἀνόμαλος, uneven, unlike any other genus: "it cannot be introduced satisfactorily anywhere." (Staint. Manual, p. 313.)

CATOCALIDÆ, Gu., *Catōcalidæ*, the family of which the genus *Catō'cala* is the type.

CATOCALA, Sch., *Catō'cala*; κάτω, below, καλός, beautiful. The perfect insects when at rest do not show the beauty of the under-wings.

FRAXINI, L., *Frax'inī*; feeds on Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), Poplar, &c.

NUPTA, L., *Nup'ta*, *nupta*, a bride.

PROMISSA, W. V., *Promis'sa*, *promissa*, promised (in marriage).

SPONSA, L., *Spon'sa*, *sponsa*, a spouse.

OPHIUSIDÆ, Gu., *Ophiūs'idæ*, the family of which the genus *Ophiusa* (so called from a herb possessed of magical properties; or from Ophiusa, an old name for Cyprus) is the type.

OPHIODES, Gu., *Ophio'des*, ὄφις, a serpent, εἴδος, appearance.

LUNARIS, W. V., *Lūnā'ris*, *luna*, the moon.

EUCLIDIIDÆ, Gu., *Eucliidiidæ*, the family of which the genus *Euclidia* is the type.

EUCLIDIA, Och., *Eucli'dia*, *Euclides*, the celebrated geometrician; referring to the geometrical markings.

Mi, L., *Mi*, from the M-like character on the wings.

GLYPHICA, L., *Glyph'ica*, γλυφή, carved work; referring to the markings on the wings.

POAPHILIDÆ, Gu., *Poaphilidae*, the family of which the genus *Poaph'ila* (*πόα*, grass, *φίλος*, fond of) is the type.

PHYTOMETRA, Ha., *Phyto'metra*; *φυτόν*, a plant, *μετρέῖν*, to measure: the larvæ in this family being half-loopers.

ÆNEA, W. V., *Æ'nēa, aeneus*, bronzed.

DELTOIDÆ, Lat., *DELTÖIDÆ*.

δελτοειδής, delta-shaped (Δ), triangular; from the form in which these insects arrange their wings when in repose.

HYPENIDÆ, Gu., *Hypē'nidæ*, the family of which the genus *Hypena* is the type.

MADOPA, Ste., *Madō'pa*; *μαδός*, moist, *Ὥψ*, the face.

SALICALIS, W. V., *Salicā'lis*, feeds on Willow (*Salix*).

HYPENA, Sch., *Hypē'na*, *ὑπήνη*, the chin, the beard; referring to the projecting, squamose palpi.

PROBOSCIDALIS, L., *Proboscidā'lis*, proboscis, a trunk or snout; referring to the elongated palpi.

ROSTRALIS, L., *Rostrā'lis*, rostrum, a beak or snout.

CRASSALIS, F., *Crassā'lis*, crassus, thick, dense; referring to the palpi.

HYPENODES, Gu., *Hypēnō'des*, *ὑπήνη*, *εἴδος*, resembling *Hypena*.

ALBISTRIGALIS, Ha., *Albistrigā'lis*, *albus*, white, *striga*, a streak.

COSTÆSTRIGALIS, Ste., *Costæstrigā'lis*, *costa*, the anterior margin of the wing, *striga*, a streak.

SCHRANKIA, Woc., *Schrank'ia*, in honour of Francis von Paul Schrank, the author of "Fauna Boica," published in 1801, &c.

TURFOSALIS, Woc., *Turfosā'lis*.

HERMINIIDÆ, Gu., *Herminiidæ*, the family of which the genus *Herminia* is the type.

RIVULA, Gu., *Ri'vula, rivulus*, a rivulet.

SERICEALIS, W. V., *Seriçē'a'lis*, *sericeus*, silky.

HERMINIA, Lat., *Herminia*; the *Herminia* gens was one of the ancient patrician houses at Rome. (See Macaulay's Lays, *Horatius*, xxx., and *Battle of Regillus*, xxx.)

DERIVALIS, Hub., *Dērivā'lis*, *de, rīvus*, a stream;

from the wavy rill-like fasciæ which run across the wings.

BARBALIS, L., *Barbā'lis, barba*, a beard ; the forefeet of the male being supplied with brushes of hair, which are capable of being expanded.

TARSIPENNALIS, Tr., *Tarsipennā'lis, tarsus*, the tarsus, the extremity of the leg; *penna*, a feather ; also referring to the brush or *fan* upon the forefoot of the male.

GRISEALIS, W. V., *Grisēā'lis, griseus*, grey.

CRIBRALIS, Hub., *Cribrā'lis, cibrum*, a sieve.

AVENTIIDÆ, Gu., AVENTIIDÆ.

The tribe of insects of which *Aventia* is the type.

AVENTIA, Dup., *Aven'tia*; perhaps connected with Mons Aventinus, one of the seven hills of Rome.

FLEXULA, F., *Flex'ula, flexus*, a bend ; referring to the flexuous strigæ, or to the curved margin of the wings.

PYRALIDES, L., PYRAL'IDES.

The tribe of insects of which *Pyralis* is the type.

ODONTIIDÆ, Gu., *Odontiidæ*, the family of which the genus *Odon'tia* is the type.

ODONTIA, Dup., *Odon'tia, ὄδοντς, a tooth* ; from the toothed streaks and marks upon the wings.

DENTALIS, Sch., *Dentā'lis, dens*, a tooth ; again referring to the dentate markings.

PYRALIS, L., *Pyr'alis, πυραλίς, a winged insect that was supposed to live in the fire (πῦρ)*.

FIMBRIALIS, W. V., *Fimbriā'lis, fimbriæ*, a fringe ; the fringes of the wings being golden-yellow.

FARINALIS, L., *Farinā'lis, farina*, meal : on which the larva feeds.

GLAUCINALIS, L., *Glauçinā'lis, glaucus*, bluish-grey.

AGLOSSA, Lat., *Aglōs'sa, a priv.*, γλώσσα, the tongue : without tongue—the spiral tongue being nearly obsolete.

PINGUINALIS, L., *Pinguinā'lis, pinguis*, fat ; from its greasy appearance, and from the larva feeding on fatty matter.

CUPREALIS, Hub., *Cuprēā'lis*, *cupreus*, coppery; the wings being purplish-coppery-brown.

CLEDEOBIA, Ste., *Clēdēob'ia*; *κλήδος*, a hedge, *βιοῦν*, to live.

ANGUSTALIS, W. V., *Angustā'lis*, *angustus*, narrow.

ENNYCHIIDÆ, Gu., *Ennychiidæ*, the family of which the genus *Ennych'ia* is the type.

PYRAUSTA, Sch., *Pyraus'ta*, *pyrausta*, synonymous with *pyralis* (cf. Plin. 10. 74. 95; 11. 36. 42), an insect that was supposed to live in the fire: the insects of this genus revel in the hottest sunshine.

PUNICEALIS, W. V., *Pūniçēā'lis*, *puniceus*, red, purple.

PURPURALIS, L., *Purpurā'lis*, *purpureus*, purple.

OSTRINALIS, Hub., *Ostrinā'lis*, *ostrinus*, purple.

RHODARIA, Gu., *Rhodar'ia*, *ρόδον*, a rose; from its rosy colour.

SANGUINALIS, L., *Sanguinā'lis*, *sanguis*, blood; from the colour.

HERBULA, Gu., *Her'bula*, *herba*, grass, herbage; frequenting grassy spots.

CÆSPITALIS, W. V., *Cæspitā'lis*, *cæspes*, a green field, turf.

ENNYCHIA, Tr., *Ennych'ia*, ἐννύχιος, by night; referring to the black ground-colour of the insects, which fly by day.

CINGULALIS, L., *Cingulā'lis*, *cingula*, a girdle; referring to the zone-like bands across the wings.

ANGUINALIS, Geof., *Anguinā'lis*, *anguineus*, snaky, serpent-like.

OCTOMACULALIS, L., *Octomaculā'lis*; *octo*, eight, *macula*, a spot; each wing having two white patches.

ASOPIIDÆ, Gu., *Asōpiidæ*, the family of which the genus *Asō'pia* is the type. "Asopia, a name of Ceres." (Tr.) *Asopia*, Tr., includes both *Agrotera* and *Endotricha*.

AGROTERA, Sch., *Agrot'era*, an epithet of Artemis, "the huntress."

NEMORALIS, Sco., *Nemorā'lis*, *nemus*, a grove.

ENDOTRICA, Zel., *Endo'tricha*; ἐνδόν, within, θρίξ, hair.

FLAMMEALIS, W. V., *Flammēā'lis*, *flammeus*, flaming, flame-coloured.

STENIIDÆ, Gu., *Steniidæ*, the family of which the genus *Sten'ia* is the type.

DIASEMIA, Hub., *Diasē'mia*, διάσημος, clear, distinct.

LITERALIS, Sco., *Literā'lis*, *litera*, a letter; referring to the mark, resembling an Arabic character, in the middle of the wing.

STENIA, Gu., *Sten'ia*, στένως, narrow.

PUNCTALIS, W. V., *Punctā'lis*, *punctum*, a dot.

NASCIA, Cur., *Nas'çia*, *Nascio*, (*nasci*), the goddess of birth. Cic. N. D. 3. 18.

CILIALIS, Hub., *Cilia'lis*, *cilium*, an eye-lash, a fringe: the fringes of the wings whitish.

HYDROCAMPIDÆ, Gu., *Hydrocam'pidæ*, the family of which the genus *Hydrocam'pa* is the type.

CATACLYSTA, Hub., *Cataclys'ta*, κατακλυστός, sunk under water; the larva feeding on aquatic plants.

LEMNALIS, L., *Lemnā'lis*, feeds on Duckweed (*Lemna*), &c.

PARAPONYX, Hub., *Parap'onyx*; παρά, like, ὄνυξ, the onyx, a veined stone.

STRATIOTALIS, L., *Stratiōtā'lis*, feeds on the Water-soldier (*Stratiotes aloides*).

HYDROCAMPA, Lat., *Hydrocam'pa*; ὕδωρ, water, κάμπη, a caterpillar; the larvæ being aquatic.

NYMPHÆALIS, L., *Nymphæā'lis*, *nymphæa*, a water-lily.

STAGNALIS, Don., *Stagnā'lis*, *stagnum*, a pool, a swamp.

BOTYDÆ, Gu., *Bō'tydæ*, the family of which the genus *Botys* is the type.

BOTYS, Lat., *Bō'tys*, perhaps from βῶτις, a shepherdess.

LUPULINALIS, Clk., *Lupulinā'lis*, from the Hop (*Humulus Lupulus*).

PANDALIS, Hub., *Pandā'lis*, *Panda*, a Roman goddess, according to Ælius, identical with Ceres.

FLAVALIS, W. V., *Flāvā'lis*, *flavus*, yellow.

HYALINALIS, Sch., *Hyalinā'lis*, νάλινος, glass-green.

VERTICALIS, L., *Verticā'lis*, *vertex*, the top, the highest point: the largest species in the genus.

LANCEALIS, W. V., *Lancēā'lis*, *lancea*, a light spear; the wings being narrow and lanceolate.

- FUSCALIS, W. V., *Fuscā'lis, fuscus*, dusky.
- TERREALIS, Tr., *Terrēā'lis, terreus*, earthy.
- ASINALIS, Hub., *Asinā'lis, asinalis*, like an ass: in colour.
- URTICALIS, L., *Urticā'lis, urtica*, a nettle.
- EBULEA, Gu., *Ebu'lēa, ebulus*, the dwarf elder-tree.
- SAMBUCALIS, W. V., *Sambūca'lis*, feeds on the Elders (*Sambucus Ebulus* and *nigra*).
- CROCEALIS, Tr., *Croçēā'lis, croceus*, saffron-yellow.
- VERBASCALIS, W. V., *Verbascā'lis*, formerly said to feed on Mullein (*Verbascum Thapsus*), but the larva is now unknown.
- PIONEA, Gu., *Piō'nea, πίων, fat, sleek.*
- FORFICALIS, L., *Forficā'lis, forsex*, a pair of shears, scissors.
- MARGARITALIS, F., *Margaritā'lis, margarita*, a pearl.
- STRAMENTALIS, Hub., *Strāmentā'lis, stramen*, straw: straw-coloured.
- SPILODES, Gu., *Spilō'des, σπιλός*, a spot; from the spotted wings.
- STICTICALIS, L., *Sticticā'lis, στικτός*, marked, spotted.
- PALEALIS, Geof., *Palēā'lis, palealis*, of chaff; straw-coloured.
- CINCTALIS, Tr., *Cinctā'lis, cinctus*, girt about, striped.
- SCOPULA, Sch., *Scō'pula, scopula*, a little broom, a brush.
- ALPINALIS, W. V., *Alpinā'lis, alpinus*, dwelling on mountains.
- LUTEALIS, Ha., *Lutēā'lis, luteus*, of clay: clay-coloured.
- OLIVALIS, W. V., *Olivā'lis, oliva*, the olive.
- PRUNALIS, W. V., *Prūnā'lis*, feeds on Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*).
- FERRUGALIS, Hub., *Ferrūgā'lis, ferrugo*, iron-rust.
- DECREPITALIS, H.S., *Dēcrepitā'lis, decrepitus*, old, decrepit.
- MECYNA, Gu., *Mēcȳ'na, μηκύνειν*, to lengthen, extend.
- POLYGONALIS, Hub., *Polygōnā'lis, πολύγωνον*, a polygon.

PLICATÆ, PLICĀ'TÆ.

Plicatus, folded: the insects resting with their wings folded so as to form a triangle.

SCOPARIIDÆ, Gu., *Scōpāriidæ*, the family of which the genus *Scōpā'ria* is the type.

SCOPARIA, Ha., *Scōpā'ria*, *scoparius*, a sweeper.

AMBIGUALIS, Tr., *Ambiguā'lis*, *ambiguus*, uncertain.

CEMBRALIS, Ha., *Cembrā'lis*, named from *Pinus Cembra*: the insect is found on the trunks of fir-trees.

PYRALALIS, Hub., *Pyralā'lis*, resembling a *Pyralis*.

MURALIS, Cur., *Murā'lis*, *muralis*, belonging to a wall: found sitting on walls.

LINEOLALIS, Cur., *Lineolā'lis*, *lineola*, a little line.

MERCURIALIS, Ste., *Mercuriā'lis*, from the resemblance of the stigmata to the symbol of the planet *Mercury* (☿).

PHÆOLEUCALIS, Zel., *Phœoleucā'lis*, *φαιός*, *dusky*, *λευκός*, white: grey.

CRATÆGALIS, Hub., *Cratægā'lis*, *crataegus*, the hazel.

RESINALIS, Ste., *Rēsinā'lis*, *resinalis*, resinous: found sitting on the trunks of firs.

TRUNCICOLALIS, Sta., *Truncicolā'lis*, *truncus*, the trunk of a tree; *colere*, to frequent: found on the trunks of fir-trees.

COARCTALIS, Zel., *Coarctā'lis*, *coarctare*, to compress, to narrow; from the narrowness of the wings.

ATOMALIS, Dbl., *Atomā'lis*, *atomus*, an atom, a speck.

GRACILALIS, Dbl., *Gracilā'lis*, *gracilis*, slender.

PARALIS, Zel., *Parā'lis*, *par*, a pair.

PALLIDULALIS, Gu., *Pallidulā'lis*, *pallidulus*, palish.

CRAMBI, CRAM'BĪ.

The tribe of insects of which *Crambus* is the type.

CRAMBIDÆ, Gu., *Cram'bidæ*, the family of which the genus *Cram'bus* is the type.

PLATYTES, Gu., *Plat'ytes*, *πλατύτης*, *breadth*; the wings being broader than those of *Crambus*.

CERUSSELLUS, W. V., *Cērüssel'lus*, *cerussa*, white-lead, ceruse; from the colour.

CRAMBUS, F., *Cram'bus*, *κράμβος*, *dry*, *parched*, *shriveled*.

FALSELLUS, W. V., *Falsel'lus*, *falsus*, *deceptive*.

- PRATELLUS, L., *Prātel'lus, pratum*, a meadow.
- DUMETELLUS, Hub., *Dūmētēl'lus, dumetum*, a thicket.
- ERICELLUS, Hub., *Erīçel'lus, erica*, heath, ling.
- SYLVELLUS, Hub., *Sylvel'lus, sylva*, a wood.
- HAMELLUS, Thb., *Hāmel'lus, hamus*, a hook.
- PASCUELLUS, L., *Pasciuel'lus, pascuum*, a pasture.
- ULGINOSELLUS, Zel., *Ülginōsel'lus, uliginosus*, damp, marshy.
- FURCATELLUS, Zet., *Furcātel'lus, furcatus*, forked.
- MARGARITELLUS, Hub., *Margarītel'lus, margarita*, a pearl.
- PINETELLUS, Clk., *Pīnētel'lus, pinetum*, a fir-wood.
- LATISTRIELLUS, Ha., *Lātistriel'lus, latus*, broad, *stria*, a streak.
- PERLELLUS, Sco., *Perlel'lus, perla*, a pearl.
- WARRINGTONELLUS, Sta., *Warringtonel'lus*, first captured by Mr. N. Cooke, of Warrington.
- SELASELLUS, Hub., *Selasel'lus, σέλας*, brightness, a flash.
- TRISTELLUS, W. V., *Tristel'lus, tristis*, mournful.
- PEDRIOLELLUS, Dup., *Pedriolel'lus*, found by M. Feisthamel at Pedriole, on Monte Rosa.
- CONTAMINELLUS, Hub., *Contāminel'lus, contaminatus*, stained.
- GENICULELLUS, Ha., *Geniculel'lus, geniculus*, a bend, an angle.
- CULMELLUS, L., *Culmel'lus, culmus*, a stalk or stem.
- CHRYSONYCHELLUS, Sco., *Chrȳsonychel'lus, χρυσός*, gold, *ὅνυξ*, a claw.
- RORELLUS, L., *Rörel'lus, ros*, dew.
- CASSENTINIELLUS, Mann, *Cassentiniel'lus*, first taken in the valley of Cassentino, near Pratovecchio, in Tuscany.
- HORTUELLUS, Hub., *Hortüel'lus, hortus*, a garden.
- PALUDELLUS, Hub., *Palūdel'lus, palus*, a marsh.

CHILIDÆ, Gu., *Chi'lidae*, the family of which the genus *Chi'lo* is the type.

CHILO, Zin., *Chi'lo, χεῖλος*, a lip. "Chilo, one with projecting lips" (Treitschke) : referring to the elongated palpi.

CICATRICELLUS, Hub., *Cicātriçel'lus, cicatrix*, a scar.

PHRAGMITELLUS, Hub., *Phragmitel'lus*; the larva feeds in the stems of the Common Reed (*Arundo Phragmites*).

SCHENOBIUS, Dup., *Schænob'ius*; σχοῖνος, a rush, βιοῦ, to live: found among rushes.

FORFICELLUS, Thb., *Forficel'lus*, *forfex*, a pair of shears, or a crab's claw.

MUCRONELLUS, Sco., *Mucrōnel'lus*, *mucro*, a sharp point.

GIGANTELLUS, W. V., *Gigantel'lus*, *giganteus*, gigantic.

PHYCIDÆ, Gu., *Phy'cidæ*, the family of which the genus *Phy'cis* is the type.

ANERASTIA, Zel., *Aneras'tia*, ἀνεραστία, ignorance of love.

LOTELLA, Hub., *Lotel'lā*, *lotus*, neat.

FARRELLA, Cur., *Farrel'lā*, in honour of the late Henry F. Farr, of Bath.

ILITHYIA, Lat., *Ilithyi'a* [pron. as if I-li-thwi'-a], the Grecian goddess who aided women in child-birth, the Latin Lucina. Cf. Hor. Car. Sec. 14.

CARNELLA, L., *Carnel'lā*, *carneus*, fleshy, flesh-coloured.

MYELOPHILA, Tr., *Myeloph'ilā*; μυελός, marrow, *pith*, φίλος, loving: the larva lives in the stems of Thistles, feeding on the pith.

CRIBRELLA, Hub., *Crībel'lā*, *cribrum*, a sieve.

HOMEOSOMA, Cur., *Homæosō'ma*; ὁμοιος, like, σῶμα, the body.

SINUELLA, F., *Sinuel'lā*, *sinus*, a curve.

NIMBELLA, Zel., *Nimbel'lā*, *nimbus*, a rain-cloud.

NEBULELLA, W. V., *Nebulel'lā*, *nebula*, a cloud.

ELUVIELLA, Gu., *Eluviel'lā*, *eluvies*, a deluge.

EPHESTIA, Gu., *Ephes'tia*, ἐφέστιος, attached to the house, domestic.

ELUTELLA, Hub., *Elūtel'lā*, *elutus*, washed-out, insipid-looking.

FICELLA, Dgl., *Ficel'lā*, *ficus*, a fig: the larva feeds on dried figs.

SEMIRUFELLA, Ha., *Sēmirūsel'lā*; *semis*, half, *rufus*, red.

CERATONIELLA, F. v. R., *Ceratoniel'lā*, feeds on the pods of *Ceratonia siliqua*.

PINGUEDINELLA, Gu., *Pinguēdinel'lā*, *pinguedo*, fatness.

ARTEMISIELLA, Sta., *Artemisiel'lā*, feeds in the stems of *Artemisia campestris*.

- CRYPTOBLABES, Zel., *Cryptob'labes*; *κρυπτός*, hidden,
βλάβη, injury.
- BISTRIGELLA, Ha., *Bistrigel'la*, *bis*, twice, *striga*, a streak.
- NYCTEGRETES, Zel., *Nycte'gretēs*, *νυκτηγρέτης* (*νύξ*, *ἐγείρεσθαι*), watching by night: from the nocturnal flight of the moth.
- ACHATINELLA, Hub., *Achātinel'la*, *ἀχάτης*, the agate.
- PLODIA, Gu., *Plodia*, "sans étymologie" (Gu.).
- INTERPUNCTELLA, Hub., *Interpunctel'la*, *interpunctus*, well-divided, pointed.
- NEPHOPTERYX, Zel., *Nephop'teryx*; *νέφος*, cloud, *πτέρυξ*, a wing.
- ANGUSTELLA, Hub., *Angustel'la*, *angustus*, narrow.
- GYMNANCYLA, Zel., *Gymnan'cyla*; *γυμνός*, bare, *ἄγκυλη*, an arm, fore-leg.
- CANELLA, W. V., *Cānel'la*, *canus*, grey, ashy.
- PHYCIS, F., *Phy'cis*; *φυκὶς*, a fish living in sea-weed: referring probably to the colour of some of the species, a red or purple dye having been obtained by the ancients from sea-weed.
- BETULELLA, Goe., *Betulel'la*, *betula*, a birch-tree.
- CARBONARIELLA, F. v. R., *Carbōnāriel'la*, *carbonarius*, a collier: black as coal.
- DILUTELLA, Hub., *Dilütel'la*, *dilutus*, dilute, pale.
- ORNATELLA, W. V., *Ornatel'la*, *ornatus*, adorned.
- ABIETELLA, W. V., *Abietel'la*, *abies*, the pine, fir.
- ROBORELLA, W. V., *Rōborel'la*, *robur*, the oak.
- PEMPELIA, Hub., *Pempel'ia*; the word *πέμπελος* occurs in Lyc., but its meaning is doubtful.
- PALUMBELLA, W. V., *Palumbel'la*, *palumba*, a dove: dove-coloured.
- RHODOPHÆA, Gu., *Rhodophæ'a*; *ῥόδον*, the rose, *φαιός*, dull, dusky: rosy-grey.
- FORMOSELLA, Ha., *Formōsel'la*, *formosus*, beautiful.
- CONSOCIELLA, Hub., *Consociel'la*, *consocius*, united, connected.
- ADVENELLA, Zin., *Advenel'la*, *advena*, a stranger.
- MAMMORELLA, Ha., *Marmorel'la*, *marmoreus*, marble-like.
- SUAVELLA, Zin., *Suāvel'la*, *suavis*, pleasing, agreeable.
- TUMIDELLA, Zin., *Tumidel'la*, *tumidus*, swelling, protuberant.
- RUBROTIBIELLA, Mann, *Rubrotibiel'la*, *ruber*, red, *tibia*, the shank.

ONCOCERA, Ste., *Oncoc'era*; ὄγκος, a mass, a swelling, κέρας, horn; the males having a mass of scales at the base of the antennæ.

AHENELLA, W. V., *Ahēnel'la*, *aheneus*, brassy.

MELIA, Cur., *Mel'ia*, μέλι, honey; the larva feeding in the nests of bees.

SOCIELLA, L., *Sociel'la*, *socius*, a companion; the larvae feeding in societies.

ANELLA, W. V., *Anel'la*, *anus*, an old woman; from its grey appearance.

GALLERIA, F., *Galler'ia*, from the habit of the larva, of forming galleries in honeycomb.

CERELLA, L., *Cerel'la*, *cera*, wax; from the larva being found in bees'-nests.

MELIPHORA, Gu., *Meliphō'ra*; μέλι, honey, φόρος, a thief: the larva feeding on the honey in bee-hives.

ALVEARIELLA, F., *Alvēāriel'la*, *alvearium*, a bee-hive.

TORTRICES, *TORTRİÇES*.

The tribe of insects of which *Tortrix* is the type.

CYMBIDÆ, Gu., *Cym'bidæ*, *cymba*, a boat; the family with boat-shaped larvæ.

HALIAS, Tr., *Hal'ias*, ἀλιάς, a fishing-boat; in allusion to the form of the larva (Treitschke). Or from ἀλιάς, belonging to the sea; in allusion to the colour of the perfect insect.

PRASINANA, L., *Prasinā'na*, πράσινος, leek-green.

QUERCANA, W. V., *Quercā'na*, feeds on Oak (*Quercus Robur*).

CHLORANA, L., *Chlōrā'na* [*Clorana*], χλωρός, light-green.

TORTRICIDÆ, Gu., *Tortri'cidæ*, the family of which the genus *Tortrix* is the type.

SAROTHRIPIUS, Cur., *Sarō'thripus* [*Sarrothripus*]; σάρωθρον, a sweeping-broom, ποῦς, the foot; "from the brushes of hair which are attached to the fore-legs" (Curtis).

REVAYANA, W. V., *Revayā'na*, in honour of the naturalist Revay.

TORTRIX, L., *Tor'trix*, fem. of *Tortor*, one who twists; from the habit of the larvæ, of twisting and contorting the leaves of the food-plant.

PYRASTRANA, Hub., *Pýrastrā'na*, πῦρ, fire, ἀστρον, a star.

- PICEANA, L., *Piceā'na, picea*, a pine, fir-tree :
“habitat in *pini* foliis, quae combinat.” (Rölander.)
- CRATEGANA, Hub., *Cratægā'na*, named from the Hawthorn (*Cratægus*) ; but the larva feeds on fruit-trees.
- XYLOSTEANA, L., *Xylostēā'na*, feeds on Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Xylosteum*).
- SORBIANA, Hub., *Sorbiā'na*, named from the Service-tree (*Sorbus*) ; but the larva feeds, according to Rösel, between cherry-leaves.
- ROSANA, L., *Rosā'na*, feeds on Rose (*Rosa*) and Raspberry (Westwood).
- DUMETANA, Tr., *Dūmētā'na, dumetum*, a thicket.
- TRANSITANA, Gu., *Transitā'na, transitus*, a transition.
- CINNAMOMEANA, Tr., *Cinnamōmēā'na, κιννάμωμον, cinnamon* ; from the colour of the insect.
- HEPARANA, W. V., *Hēparā'na, ἡπαρ*, the liver : liver-coloured.
- RIBEANA, Hub., *Ribēā'na, ribes*, a currant-bush ; but the larva feeds, according to F. v. R., in Birch-leaves.
- CORYLANA, F., *Corylā'na*, feeds on Hazel (*Corylus Avellana*) ; also on Oak and Birch.
- UNIFASCIANA, Dup., *Ūnifasçiā'na, unus, one, fascia, a band.*
- SEMIALBANA, Gu., *Sēmialbā'na, semi-albus*, half-white.
- COSTANA, W. V., *Costā'na, costa*, the anterior margin of the wings.
- VIBURNANA, W. V., *Viburnā'na*, named from the Wayfaring-tree (*Viburnum Lantana*).
- ICTERANA, Fre., *Icterā'na, ἵκτερος, a yellow bird* ; in allusion to the colour of the insect.
- VIRIDANA, L., *Viridā'na, viridis*, green.
- MINISTRANA, L., *Ministrā'na, minister*, an attendant.
- ADJUNCTANA, Tr., *Adjunctā'na, adjunctus*, joined or connected.
- BRANDERIANA, L., *Branderiā'na*, in honour of Gustavus Brander, a merchant and antiquary, of London, but of Swedish family : he made a collection, and published an account, of the Fossils of Hampshire. Died 1787.
- DICHELIA, Gu., *Dichēlia, δίχηλος, cloven-hoofed.*
- GROTIANA, F., *Grotiā'na*, probably in honour of an entomologist of the name of Grote ; or, it may be, of the celebrated Hugo Grotius.

AMPHISA, Cur., *Amph'isa* [Amphysa], ἀμφί, τοσ, the joints of the antennæ having tufts on both sides.

GERNINGANA, W. V., *Gerningā'na*, in honour of Gerning, an entomologist of the last century, who resided at Frankfort.

WALKERANA, Cur., *Walkerā'na*, in honour of Mr. Francis Walker, F.L.S., author of "Insecta Britannica: Diptera."

CENECTRA, Gu., *Œnectrā*; οῖνη, the vine, ἐκτριβεῖν, to destroy (Gu.).

PILLERIANA, W. V., *Pilleriā'na*, in honour of Piller, formerly one of the Theresian Professors at Vienna, who published in conjunction with Mitterpacher, "Iter per Poseganam Sclavoniae provinciam" (Buda, 1783).

LEPTOGRAMMA, Cur., *Leptogram'ma*, λεπτόγραμμος, neatly written.

LITERANA, L., *Literā'na*, litera, a letter; from the letter-like markings.

TREVERIANA, W. V., *Treveriā'na*, in honour of the naturalist Treverius.

SCABRANA, Ste., *Scabrā'na*, scaber, rough; alluding to the raised scales on the fore-wings.

BOSCANA, F., *Boscā'na*, in honour of L. A. G. Bosc, a French entomologist, author of numerous works and papers published between 1786 and 1820.

PERONEA, Cur., *Peronē'a*, περόνη, a pin, buckle, or button: alluding to the projecting scales on the wings, from which these insects have been termed "Button-moths."

FAVILLACEANA, Hub., *Favillāçēā'na*, favillaceus, ashy: from the colour.

RUFANA, W. V., *Rūfā'na*, rufus, red.

MIXTANA, Hub., *Mixtā'na*, mixtus, mixed, confused.

SCHALLERIANA, L., *Schalleriā'na*, in honour of Schaller, a member of the Scientific Societies of Berlin, Halle, and Jena, who published several works between 1785 and 1809.

CALEDONIANA, Bent., *Calēdoniā'na*, the Caledonian, first taken near Edinburgh.

PERMUTANA, Dup., *Permutā'na*, permutare, to alter, to change.

VARIEGANANA, W. V., *Variegā'na*, variegatus, variegated, parti-coloured.

CRISTANA, W. V., *Cristā'na*, crista, a crest or tuft.

HASTIANA, L., *Hastiā'na*, in honour of "Reinh. Hast, Feno, natus ad Insectorum Historiam, at in flore ætatis periit egregius discipulus" (Linné).

MACCANA, Tr., *Maccā'na*, *maccus*, a buffoon.

UMBRANA, Hub., *Umbrā'na*, *umbra*, a shade.

FERRUGANA, W. V., *Ferrūgā'na*, *ferrugo*, iron-rust, rust-colour.

TRISTANA, Hub., *Tristā'na*, *tristis*, sad, mournful.

ASPERNSANA, Hub., *Aspersā'na*, *aspersus*, sprinkled, dotted over.

SHEPHERDANA, Ste., *Shepherdā'na*, in honour of Mr. Edwin Shepherd, Secretary of the Entomological Society of London, who first met with the species.

TERAS, Tr., *Ter'as*, *τέρας*, a wonder.

CAUDANA, F., *Caudā'na*, *cauda*, a tail.

CONTAMINANA, Hub., *Contāminā'na*, *contaminare*, to stain, to spot.

DICTYOPTERYX, Ste., *Dictyop'teryx*; δίκτυον, a fishing-net, πτέρυξ, a wing; from the net-like markings of the wings.

ULIGINOSANA, Bent., *Uliginōsā'na*, *uliginosus*, damp, marshy.

LÆFLINGIANA, L., *Læflingiā'na*, in honour of Peter Löfeling, a Swedish botanist; born 1729; travelled for scientific purposes in Spain; also in South America, where he died of fever, in 1756.

HOLMIANA, L., *Holmiā'na*, named from the capital of Sweden, (*Holmia*) Stockholm.

BERGMANNIANA, L., *Bergmanniā'na*, in honour of Tobern Orlof Bergmann, a Swedish entomologist, botanist, chemist, and mathematician; author of many papers in the Memoirs of the Soc. of Nat. Science of Upsala. He died 1784.

FORSKALEANA, L., *Forskalēā'na*, in honour of Peter Forskål, a Swedish botanist, born 1736, travelled for scientific purposes in Arabia, and died at Jerim, in 1763.

ARGYROTOXA, Ste., *Argyrotox'a* [Argyrotoza], ἀργυρότοξος, bearer of the silver bow, epithet of Apollo.

CONWAYANA, F., *Conwayā'na*, in honour of Conway, an English entomologist of the last century, the companion of Fabricius in many of his excursions in this country.

PTYCHOLOMA, Ste., *Ptycholō'ma*; πτυξ, a fold, λῶμα, the edge; alluding to the peculiar form of the anterior margin of the wings.

LECHEANA, L., *Lechēā'na*, in honour of Johann Leche, author of "Novae Insectorum Species" (Aboe, 1753), and of a "Dissertatio de Commoratione Hybernal et Peregrinationibus Hirundinum" (1764).

PENTHINIDÆ, Gu., *Penthinidæ*, the family of which the genus *Pen'thina* is the type.

DITULA, Ste., *Dit'ula*, δίτυλος, with two humps.

HARTMANNIANA, L., *Hartmannia'na*, in honour of P. E. Hartmann, a German physician, born at Halle in 1727. He was Professor at Frankfort on the Oder, and wrote a short treatise on the Flora of the place, which was published in 1767.

SEMIFASCIANA, Ha., *Sēmifasçīā'na*, semi-fascia, the half-band.

PENTHINA, Tr., *Pen'thina*, πένθος, sorrow, mourning: in allusion to the black and white markings of the wings.

PICANA, Fro., *Picā'na*, pica, a pie, a magpie.

BETULETANA, Ha., *Betuletā'na*, betula, a birch-tree.

CAPRÆANA, Hub., *Capræā'na*, feeds on Sallow (*Salix caprea*) and Birch.

PRÆLONGANA, Gu., *Prælongā'na*, prælongus, very long.

PRUNIANA, Hub., *Prūniā'na*, feeds on all the species of *Prunus*.

OCHROLEUCANA, Hub., *Ōchroleuca'na*, ὄχρος, λευκός, yellowish-white.

CYNOSBANA, L., *Cynosbā'na*, κυνόσβατος, a dog-thorn, kind of wild rose.

OCHROMELANA, Gu., *Ōchromelā'na*, ὄχρος, μέλας, yellow and black.

SAUCIANA, Hub., *Sauçīā'na*, saucius, wounded.

GREVILLANA, Cur., *Grevillā'na*, in honour of Dr. Greville, who captured the species in Sutherlandshire.

GENTIANANA, Hub., *Gentianā'na*, named from the *Gentian*; but the larva feeds on a species of Teazle (*Dipsacus*).

SELLANA, Hub., *Sellā'na*, sella, a seat.

MARGINANA, Ha., *Marginā'na*, marginatus, edged.

CARBONANA, Ha., *Carbōnā'na*, carbo, coal, charcoal.

ANTITHESIA, Ste., *Antithes'ia*, ἀντίθεσις, opposition : in allusion to the contrast of colour.

SALICANA, L., *Salicā'na*, feeds on Sallows and Osiers (*Salix capræa* and *viminalis*).

SPIILONOTIDÆ, Gu., *Spilonō'tidæ*, the family of which the genus *Spilonota* is the type.

SPIILONOTA, Gu., *Spilonō'ta*; σπιλος, a spot, νῶτον, the back.

OCELLANA, W. V., *Ocellā'na*, ocellus, an eye ; having eye-like markings.

PAUPERANA, Fr., *Pauperā'na*, pauper, poor, miserable.

ACERIANA, F. v. R., *Aceriā'na*, acer, a maple-tree.

DEALBANA, Fr., *Dēalbā'na*, *dealbatus*, whitened over, whitewashed.

NEGLECTANA, Dup., *Neglectā'na*, *neglectus*, neglected.

SUFFUSANA, Kuhl., *Suffūsā'na*, *suffusus*, blushing, tinted.

RosæCOLANA, Dbl., *Rosæcolā'na*, rosa, colere, frequenting roses.

ROBORANA, W. V., *Rōborā'na*, *robur*, an oak-tree.

PARDIA, Gu., *Par'dia*, πάρδος, a pard, a leopard : alluding to the spots.

TRIPUNCTANA, W. V., *Tripunctā'na*, tri-punctatus, thrice-spotted.

SERICORIDÆ, Gu., *Sericor'ide*, the family of which the genus *Sericoris* is the type.

ASPIS, Tr., *As'pis*, ἀσπις, a shield ; from the shield-shaped mark on the fore-wings.

UDDMANNIANA, L., *Uddmanniā'na*, in honour of Is. Uddmann, a naturalist of the last century, whose Dissertationes are alluded to by Linnaeus. He was also author of a work "Novæ Insectorum Species" (Aboæ, 1753).

SIDERIA, Gu., *Sidé'ria*, σιδηρος, iron.

ACHATANA, W. V., *Achātā'na*, ἀχάτης, the agate.

SERICORIS, Tr., *Sericoris*, σηρικός, silky.

LATIFASCIANA, Ha., *Lātifasciā'na*, latus, broad, fascia, a band.

EUPHORBIANA, Dup., *Euphorbiā'na*, named from the Spurge (*Euphorbia*).

BIFASCIANA, Ha., *Bifasciā'na*, bis, twice, fascia, a band : with two stripes.

LITTORANA, Cur., *Littorā'na*, littus, the sea-shore.

- ABSCISANA, Gu., *Abscisā'na, abscisus*, abrupt, sharp.
 CÆSPITANA, Hub., *Cæspitā'na, cæspes*, turf.
 CONCHANA, Hub., *Conchā'na, conchatus*, shell-shaped.
 HERBANA, Gu., *Herbā'na, herba*, grass, herbage.
 LACUNANA, W. V., *Lacūnā'na, lacuna*, a hollow, a gap.
 URTICANA, Hub., *Urticā'na, urtica*, a nettle.
 DALEANA, Cur., *Dalēā'na*, in honour of Mr. J. C. Dale, of Glanville's Wootton, Dorsetshire.
 MICANA, Hub., *Micā'na, micans*, bright, glittering.
 MIXODIA, Gu., *Mixod'ia, μιξοδία, a place where several roads meet.*
 SCHULZIANA, F., *Schulziā'na*, in honour of Dr. Schulz, of Hamburg, an entomologist of the last century.
 PALUSTRANA, Lie., *Palustrā'na, paluster*, marshy.
 RATZEBURGIANA, Sax., *Ratzeburgiā'na*, in honour of Ratzburg, the author of "Forst-Insekten" (published in 1840) and other valuable works.
 ROXANA, Ste., *Roxā'na*, Roxane, the wife of Alexander the Great: heroine of Lee's play "The Rival Queens."
 ARCUANA, L., *Arciūā'na, arcuatus*, jaundiced, yellow.
 EUCHROMIA, Ste., *Euchrō'mia, εὐχρώμα, handsomely coloured.*
 FLAMMEANA, Hub., *Flammēā'na, flammeus*, flaming, fiery.
 PURPURANA, Ha., *Purpurā'na, purpuratus*, clad in purple.
 ARBUTANA, Hub., *Arbutā'na, arbutus*, the wild strawberry, or Arbuta-tree.
 ORTHOTÆNIA, Ste., *Orthotæ'nia, ὄρθος, straight, ταινία, a band.*
 ANTIQUANA, Hub., *Antiquā'na, antiquus*, ancient.
 STRIANA, W. V., *Striā'na, stria*, a furrow or streak.
 ERICETANA, Bent., *Eriçetā'na, erica*, heath.
 SCIAPHILIDÆ, Gu., *Sciaphilidæ*, the family of which the genus *Sciaphila* is the type.
 ERIOPSELA, Gu., *Eriopse'la, ἔριον, wool, ψάλλειν, to pull, to touch.*
 FRACTIFASCIANA, Ha., *Fractifasciā'na, fractus, broken, fascia, a band.*
 QUADRANA, Hub., *Quadrā'na, quadra*, a square.
 PHTHEOCHROA, Ste., *Phtheoch'roa, φθέειν=φθίνειν, to fade, χρόα, the skin.*
 RUGOSANA, Hub., *Rugosā'na, rugosus*, wrinkled, shrivelled.

- CNEPHASIA, Cur., *Cnephas'ia*, κνέφας, darkness.
- CINCTANA, W. V., *Cinctā'na*, *cinctus*, girt about.
- LEPIDANA, Cur., *Lepiddā'na*, *lepidus*, neat, pretty.
- MUSCULANA, Hub., *Musculā'na*, *muscula*, a little fly: or, *musculus*, a little mouse; from the colour.
- SCIAPHILA, Tr., *Sciaph'ila*, σκίᾳ, shade, φιλεῖν, to love.
- NUBILANA, Hub., *Nūbilā'na*, *nubilus*, cloudy.
- CRETACEANA, Cur., *Cretāçēā'na*, *creta*, chalk: found on the cliffs at Dover.
- SUBJECTANA, Gu., *Subjectā'na*, *subjectus*, bordering upon, neighbouring.
- VIRGAUREANA, Tr., *Virgaureā'na*, feeds on the Golden Rod (*Solidago Virgaurea*).
- ALTERNANA, W. V., *Alternā'na*, *alternus*, alternate, interchangeable.
- SINUANA, Ste., *Sinuā'na*, *sinuare*, to bend, to swell out in curves.
- HYBRIDANA, Hub., *Hybridā'na*, *hybridus*, a hybrid, a mongrel.
- OCTOMACULANA, Ha., *Octomaculā'na*, *octo*, *maculatus*, 8-spotted.
- PENZIANA, Ste., *Penziā'na*.
- COLQUHONANA, Sta., *Colquhonā'na*, in honour of Dr. Colquhoun, of Glasgow.
- SPHALEROPTERA, Gu., *Sphalerop'tera*, σφαλερός, *delusive*, *deceptive*, πτερόν, a wing.
- ICTERICANA, Ha., *Ictericā'na*, *ictericus*, jaundiced, yellow.
- CAPUA, Ste., *Cap'uā*, Capua, the chief town of Campania.
- OCHRACEANA, Ste., *Öchrāçēā'na*, *ochraceus*, ochre-yellow.
- CLEPSIS, Gu., *Clep'sis*, κλέπτειν, to conceal, deceive.
- RUSTICANA, Tr., *Rusticā'na*, *rusticus*, rustic.

GRAPHOLITHIDÆ, Gu., *Grapholith'idae*, the family of which the genus *Grapholitha* is the type.

- BACTRA, Ste., *Bac'tra*, Bactra, the chief town of Bactriana, the modern Balkh.
- LANCEOLANA, Hub., *Lanceolā'na*, *lanceola*, a small lance: lance-shaped, lanceolate.
- FURFURANA, Ha., *Furfurā'na*, *furfur*, bran: bran-like, brown.

- PHOXOPTERYX, Tr., *Phoxop'teryx*, φοξός, pointed, πτέρυξ, a wing.
- SICULANA, Hub., *Siculā'na*, *sicula*, dimin. of *sica*, a dagger.
- UNGUICANA, L., *Unguicā'na*, *unguis*, a claw.
- UNCANA, Hub., *Uncā'na*, *uncus*, a hook, a barb.
- BIARCUANA, Ste., *Biarcūā'na*, *bis*, *arcuatus*, twice-arched.
- SUBARCUANA, Dgl., *Subarcūā'na*, *sub*, *arcuatus*, slightly arched.
- COMPTANA, Fro., *Comptā'na*, *comptus*, adorned, decked.
- MYRTILLANA, Tr., *Myrtillā'na*, occurs in places where the Bilberry (*Vaccinium Myrtillus*) abounds.
- LUNDANA, F., *Lundā'na*, in honour of Lund, an entomologist of the last century: by birth a Norwegian, the companion of Fabricius at Kiel, and afterwards an ardent cultivator of Natural History at Copenhagen.
- DERASANA, Hub., *Derāsā'na*, *derasus*, smooth.
- DIMINUTANA, Ha., *Diminutā'na*, *diminutus*, small, puny.
- MITTERPACHERIANA, W. V., *Mitterpacheriā'na*, in honour of L. Mitterpacher, author of "Primæ Lineæ Historiæ Naturalis," published in 1795, for the use of schools in Hungary. He was Professor of Natural History at Pesth, where he died in 1814.
- UPUPANA, Tr., *Upupā'na*, *upupa*, the hoopoe.
- RAMANA, L., *Rāmā'na*, *ramus*, a branch.
- GRAPHOLITHA, Tr., *Graphol'itha*, γραφή, a marking, λίθος, stone: marbled.
- PAYKULLIANA, F., *Paykulliā'na*, in honour of G. de Paykull, a Swede, who investigated the insects of Lapland, and published a "Monographia Caraborum Sueciæ" (in 1790) and "Fauna Suecica" (in 1798).
- NISANA, L., *Nīsā'na*, *nisus*, a sparrow-hawk: Virg. Geor. i. 405.
- NIGROMACULANA, Ha., *Nigromaculā'na*, *niger*, black, *macula*, a spot.
- CAMPOLILIANA, W. V., *Campoliliā'na*, *campus*, a field, *lilium*, a lily.
- MINUTANA, Hub., *Minūtā'na*, *minutus*, small.
- TRIMACULANA, Don., *Trimaculā'na*, *ter*, *macula*, thrice-spotted.

PENKLERIANA, W. V., *Penkleria'na*, in honour of Baron Penkler, a Viennese entomologist who lived in the last century.

OBTUSANA, Ha., *Obtūsā'na*, *obtusus*, blunted.

NÆVANA, Hub., *Nævā'na*, *nævus*, a mole or spot.

GEMINANA, Ste., *Geminā'na*, *geminus*, twin.

PHLŒODES, Gu., *Phlæō'des*, *φλοιώδης*, resembling the bark of trees.

TETRAQUETRANA, Ha., *Tetraquetrā'na*, *tetraquetrus* = *τετράγωνος*, four-angled, square.

IMMUNDANA, F. v. R., *Immundā'na*, *immundus*, unclean.

DEMARNIANA, F. v. R., *Demarniā'na*, in honour of Dr. Demarné, of Neustrelitz, a promising entomologist of Mecklenburg, who died in his thirty-third year.

CRENANA, Hub., *Crenā'na*, *crenatus*, wrinkled, or crenate (with rounded marginal divisions).

HYPERMECIA, Gu., *Hypermē'cia*, *ὑπερμήκης*, exceeding long.

AUGUSTANA, Hub., *Augustā'na*, *augustus*, august, majestic (probably a misprint for *Angustana*).

BATODES, Gu., *Batō'des*, *βατώδης*, overgrown with thorns.

ANGUSTIORANA, Ha., *Angustiorā'na*, *angustior*, more narrow.

PÆDISCA, Tr., *Pædis'ca*, *παιδίσκη*, a maiden.

BILUNANA, Ha., *Bilūnā'na*, *bis*, *lunatus*, twice-lunated, doubly crescent-shaped.

OPPRESSANA, Tr., *Oppressā'na*, *oppressus*, pressed down, crushed.

CORTICANA, W. V., *Corticā'na*, *cortex*, bark.

PROFUNDANA, W. V., *Profundā'na*, *profundus*, deep.

OPHTHALMICANA, Hub., *Ophthalmicā'na*, *օφθαλμικός*, belonging to the eyes : eyed.

OCCULTANA, Dgl., *Occultā'na*, *occultus*, concealed.

SOLANDRIANA, L., *Solandriā'na*, in honour of Daniel Charles Solander, a Swede, born 1736, pupil of Linnæus, who sent him to England, where he was appointed Assistant in the Nat. Hist. Department of the British Museum. He and Banks accompanied Captain Cook in his first voyage. Solander died in 1782.

SEMIFUSCANA, Dbl., *Sēmifuscā'na*, *semi-fuscus*, half-dusky.

SORDIDANA, Hub., *Sordidā'na*, *sordidus*, dirty, squalid.

- EPHIPPIPHORA, Dup., *Ephippiph'ora*, ἐφίππια, horse-trappings, φορεῖν, to wear: in allusion to the form of the markings of the anterior wings.
- BIMACULANA, Don., *Bimaculā'na*, bis, macula, twice-spotted.
- CIRSIANA, Zel., *Cirsiā'na*, *cirsium*, a thistle: feeds on *Cirsium palustre*.
- SCUTULANA, W. V., *Scutulā'na*, *scutula*, a lozenge-shaped figure.
- BRUNNICHIANA, W. V., *Brunnichiā'na*, in honour of M. T. Brünnich, author of "Zoologiæ Fundamenta," published at Copenhagen, 1772; "Entomologia," 1774; "Progrès de l'Histoire Naturelle en Danemarck et en Norvège," 1789, &c.
- TURBIDANA, Tr., *Turbidā'na*, *turbidus*, muddy.
- FÆNEANA, L., *Fænēā'na*, *fenum*, hay.
- NIGRICOSTANA, Ha., *Nigricostā'na*, *niger*, *costa*, the anterior margin being black.
- SIGNATANA, Dgl., *Signatā'na*, *signatus*, stamped, marked.
- TRIGEMINANA, Ste., *Trigeminā'na*, *trigeminus*, triple, threefold.
- TETRAGONANA, Ste., *Tetragōnā'na*, τετράγωνος, four-angled, square.
- COSTIPUNCTANA, Ha., *Costipunctā'na*, *costa*, the anterior margin, *punctatus*, spotted.
- EPHIPPANA, Hub., *Ephippā'na*, ἐφίππια, horse-trappings.
- OBSCURANA, Ste., *Obscūrā'na*, *obscurus*, dark, dingy.
- OLINDIA, Gu., *Olin'dia*, Olinda, a town of S. America, near Pernambuco. "Sans étymologie" (Gu.).
- ULMANA, Hub., *Ulmā'na*, *ulmus*, an elm-tree.
- SEMASIA, Gu., *Sēmas'ia*, σημασία, a sign.
- SPINIANA, F. v. R., *Spiniā'na*, *spina*, a thorn.
- IANTHINANA, Dup., *Ianthinā'na*, ἴανθινος, violet-coloured.
- RUFILLANA, Zel., *Rūfillā'na*, *rufillus*=*rufulus*, red-dish.
- WŒBERIANA, W. V., *Wœberiā'na*, in honour of Baron de Wœber, formerly one of the Theresian Professors at Vienna.
- COCCYX, Tr., *Coccyx*, κόκκυξ, the cuckoo.
- COSMOPHORANA, Tr., *Cosmophorā'na*, κόσμος, an ornament, φορεῖν, to wear.
- STROBILANA, L., *Strobilā'na*, στρόβιλος, a pine-cone, fir-apple.

- SPLENDIDULANA, Gu., *Splendidulā'na*, dimin. from *splendidus*, shining.
- ARGYRANA, Hub., *Argyrā'na*, ἄργυρος, silver.
- TÆDANA, L., *Tædā'na*, *tæda*, a pine, fir-tree.
- PYGMÆANA, Hub., *Pygmæā'na*, *pygmæus*, pygmy, dwarfish.
- HERCYNIANA, Bech., *Hercyniā'na*, from the *Hercynian forest* of ancient Germany, situated in the modern Bohemia.
- USTOMACULANA, Cur., *Ustomaculā'na*, *ustus*, burnt, *macula*, a spot.
- NANANA, Tr., *Nānā'na*, *nanus*, a dwarf.
- VACCINIANA, Tis., *Vacciniā'na*, named from the Bilberry (*Vaccinium Myrtillus*).
- HEUSIMENE, Ste., *Heusimē'nē*, εἴειν, to burn, μήνη, the moon: the fore-wings having an *ashy lunule* on the inner margin.
- FIMBRIANA, Ha., *Fimbriā'na*, *fimbriæ*, a fringe.
- PAMPLUSIA, Gu., *Pamplū'sia*, παμπλούσιος, very rich; from its metallic markings.
- MONTICOLANA, Mann, *Monticolā'na*, *montes*, mountains, *colere*, to frequent.
- RETINIA, Gu., *Rētin'ia*, *rete*, a net; from the net-like markings of the wings.
- BUOLIANA, W. V., *Būoliā'na*, in honour of Baron Buol, of Vienna.
- PINICOLANA, Dbl., *Pīnicolā'na*, *pinus*, a fir-tree, *colere*, to frequent.
- TURIONANA, L., *Turionā'na*, *turio*, a shoot, young branch of a tree; alluding to the habit of the larva, which attacks the shoots of fir-trees.
- PINIVORANA, Zel., *Pinivorā'na*, *pinus*, a fir-tree, *vorare*, to devour.
- RESINANA, L., *Rēsinā'na*, *resina*, resin, the gum which exudes from fir-trees.
- DUPLANA, Hub., *Dūplā'na*, *duplex*, διπλοῦς, double, strong.
- SYLVESTRANA, Cur., *Sylvestrā'na*, *sylvestris*, belonging to the forest.
- CARPOCAPSA, Tr., *Carpocap'sa*, καρπός, fruit, κάπτειν, to gulp down.
- SPLENDIDANA, Hub., *Splendidā'na* [Splendana], *splendidus*, shining, brilliant.
- GROSSANA, Ha., *Grossā'na*, *grossus*, thick, broad-built.
- POMONANA, L., *Pōmōnā'na*, *Pomona*, the goddess of fruit: the larva feeds in apples.

- OPADIA, Gu., *Opā'dia*, ὄπαδος, an attendant.
- FUNEBRANA, Tr., *Funebrā'na*, funebris, funeral.
- ENDOPISA, Gu., *Endop'isa*, ἔνδον, within, πίσος, the pea, or other leguminous plant.
- NEBRITANA, Tr., *Nebritā'na*, νεβρῖτις, like a fawn-skin.
- PISANA, Gu., *Pisā'na*, pisum, a pea.
- STIGMONOTA, Gu., *Stigmonō'ta*, στίγμα, a mark, νώτον, the back: the spotted-back.
- LUNULANA, W. V., *Lūnulā'na*, lunula, a crescent.
- CONIFERANA, Ratz., *Cōniferā'na*, frequenting the Cone-bearing trees (*Coniferæ*), the Pine family.
- LEPLASTRIERANA, Cur., *Leplastrierā'na* [Leplastriana], in honour of Leplastrier, formerly an active collector of insects at Dover and Ramsgate.
- PERLEPIDANA, Ha., *Perlepidā'na*, perlepidus, exceeding pretty.
- INTERNANA, Gu., *Internā'na*, internus, internal.
- COMPOSANA, F., *Composā'na*, compositus, well-disposed, ornamental.
- WEIRANA, Dgl., *Weirā'na*, in honour of Mr. J. Jenner Weir, of Blackheath.
- REDIMITANA, Gu., *Redimitā'na*, redimitus, crowned, wreathed.
- TRAUNIANA, W. V., *Trauniā'na*, in honour of Field-Marshal Traun, an Austrian, educated at Halle, died in 1748.
- REGIANA, Zel., *Rēgiā'na*, regius, regal, magnificent.
- PUNCTICOSTANA, Ste., *Puncticostā'na*, punctum, a spot, costa, the anterior margin of the wings.
- GERMARANA, Hub., *Germarā'na*, in honour of Germar, the author of "Fauna Insectorum Europæ" (continuation of Panzer's work), "Magazin für Insektenkunde," "Magazin der Entomologie," 1813-1821, and other works.
- DICRORAMPHA, Gu., *Dicroram'pha*, δίκροος, forked, cloven, ραμφή, a hooked knife, a bill.
- POLITANA, W. V., *Politā'na*, politus, polished.
- ALPINANA, Dup., *Alpinā'na*, alpinus, dwelling upon mountains.
- SEQUANA, Hub., *Sequā'na*, sequi, to follow.
- PETIVERANA, L., *Petiverā'na*, in honour of James Petiver, the author of "Gazophylacium Naturæ et Artis" (London, 1702), "Musei Petiverianii Centuriæ X, rariora Naturæ continententes" (1693-1703). His "Opera omnia ad Hist. nat. spectantia" were published in 1767, 2 vols. folio.
- ULICANA, Gu., *Ulicā'na*, ulex, furze, whin, gorse.

SATURNANA, Gu., *Sāturnā'na*, *Saturnalis*, Saturnian.

PLUMBAGANA, Tr., *Plumbāgā'na*, *plumbago*, lead-ore, black-lead.

ACUMINATANA, Zel., *Acūminātā'na*, *acuminare*, to make pointed.

SENECTANA, Gu., *Senectā'na*, *senectus*, aged, old-looking.

SIMPLICIANA, Ha., *Simpliçiā'na*, *simplex*, simple, plain.

TANACETANA, Sta., *Tanaçētā'na*, taken among Tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*).

CONSORTANA, Ste., *Consortā'na*, *consors*, a colleague.

PYRODES, Gu., *Pyrō'dēs*, *πυρώδης*, fiery.

RHEEDIANA, L., *Rheediā'na*, in honour of Rheede, an entomologist and botanist of the last century.

CATOPTRIA, Gu., *Catop'tria*, *κάτοπτρον*, a mirror.

ALBERSANA, Hub., *Albersā'na*, in honour of J. A. Albers, author of "Beiträge zur Anatomie der Thiere," published in 1802, &c.

ULICETANA, Ha., *Ulicētā'na*, *ulicetum*, a gorse-cover.

JULIANA, Bent., *Juliā'na*, *Julius*, the month of July, in which the insect appears.

HYPERICANA, Hub., *Hýpericā'na*, feeds on St. John's Wort (*Hypericum*).

WIMMERANA, Tr., *Wimmerā'na*, in honour of the Baron von Wimmer.

SCOPOLIANA, Ha., *Scopoliā'na*, in honour of Scopoli, the author of "Entomologia Carniolica," published in 1763.

HOHENWARTHIANA, W. V., *Hohenwarthiā'na*, in honour of Von Hohenwarth, author (in conjunction with Reiner) of "Botanische Reisen u.s.w." (Ulm, 1793).

CÆCIMACULANA, Hub., *Cæcimaculā'na*, *cæcus*, blind, *macula*, a spot; alluding to the pupil-less eye-like spots on the fore-wings.

MODESTANA, H. S., *Modestā'na*, *modestus*, modest, unassuming.

HAWKERANA, Stev., *Hawkerā'na*, in honour of the Rev. W. H. Hawker, of Horndean, Hants, who first captured the species in 1855.

MICROGRAMMANA, Gu., *Microgrammā'na*, *μικρός*, small, *γράμμα*, a mark, a letter.

EXPALLIDANA, Ha., *Expallidā'na*, *expallidus*, exceeding pale.

CITRANA, Hub., *Citrā'na*, *citrus*, the citron-tree; alluding to the *lemon-colour* of the fore-wings.

PUPILLANA, L., *Pūpillā'na, pupilla*, the pupil of the eye : alluding to the eye-like spot on the wings.
TRYCHERIS, Gu., *Trȳchē'ris, τρυχηρός*, ragged, tattered, worn.

MEDIANA, W. V., *Media'na, medius*, in the middle, moderate.

PYRALOIDIDÆ, Gu., *Pyralöi'didæ*, the family of the Pyraloids, or insects resembling Pyralides.

SYMAETHIS, Lea., *Symæ'this* [Simaethis], the name of a Nymph, mentioned by Ovid, 13 Met. 150.

VIBRANA, Hub., *Vibrā'na, vibrare*, to move rapidly, to set in tremulous motion.

CHOREUTES, Tr., *Choreū'tēs, χορεύτης*, a dancer.

SCINTILLULANA, Hub., *Scintillulā'na, scintillula*, a little spark : covered with sparkling spots.

XYLOPODA, Lat., *Xylop'oda, ξυλοπόδης*, with wooden feet.

FABRICIANA, L., *Fabričiā'na*, in honour of Johann Christian Fabricius, Professor in the University of Kiel, author of "Entomologia Systematica" (1793) and many other works.

PARIANA, L., *Pariā'na, par*, a pair ; from the double bar on the wings.

CONCHYLIDÆ, Gu., *Conchylidæ*, the family of which the genus *Con'chylis* is the type.

LOBESIA, Gu., *Lōbē'sia, λώβησις*, maltreatment, mutilation.

RELIQUANA, Hub., *Reliquā'na, reliquus*, remaining.

SERVILLANA, Dup., *Servillā'na*, in honour of Audinet-Serville, author of "Insectes Coléoptères" (1831), "Histoire Naturelle des Orthoptères" (1839), &c.

EUPECILIA, Ste., *Eupæcilia, ἐνποίκιλος*, variegated.

NANA, Ha., *Nā'na, nanus*, a dwarf.

DUBITANA, Hub., *Dubitā'na, dubius*, uncertain.

ATRICAPITANA, Ste., *Atricapitā'na, ater*, black, *caput*, the head.

MACULOSANA, Ha., *Maculosā'na, maculosus*, spotted.

SODALIANA, Ha., *Sodāliā'na, sodalis*, a companion.

HYBRIDELLANA, Hub., *Hybridellā'na, hybridella*, dimin. of *hybrida*, a mongrel.

AMBIGUANA, Hub., *Ambiguā'na, ambiguus*, doubtful.

ANGUSTANA, Hub., *Angustā'na, angustus*, narrow.

AFFINITANA, Dgl., *Affinitā'na, affinis*, neighbouring.
UDANA, Gu., *Ūdā'na, udus*, contracted from *uvidus*,
wet, damp.

NOTULANA, Zel., *Notulā'na, notula*, a little mark.

RUPICOLANA, Cur., *Rūpicolā'na, rupes*, rocks, *colere*,
to frequent.

FLAVICILIANA, Dbl., *Flāviçiliā'na, flavus*, yellow,
cilium, a fringe.

ROSEANA, Ha., *Rosēā'na, roseus*, rosy.

SUBROSEANA, Ha., *Subrosēā'na, sub, roseus*, slightly
rosy.

RUFICILIANA, Ha., *Rūfīciliā'na, rufus*, red, *cilium*, a
fringe.

ANTHEMIDANA, Cur., *Anthemidā'na*, feeds on the
flower-heads of the Stinking Chamomile
(*Anthemis Cotula*).

XANTHOSETIA, Ste., *Xanthosētia, ξανθός, yellow, σῆς*,
a moth.

ZOEGANA, L., *Zoēgā'na*, in honour of J. Zoega, who
captured the species at Hammarby, Linné's
residence near Upsala.

HAMANA, L., *Hāmā'na, hamus*, a hook.

CHROSIS, Gu., *Chrō'sis, χρῶσις*, a colouring, tinting.

TESSERANA, W. V., *Tesserā'na, tessera*, a square:
marked in squares.

RUTILANA, Hub., *Rutilā'na, rutilus*, shining.

AUDOUINANA, Dup., *Audouinā'na*, in honour of J. V.
Audouin, a French naturalist, author of numerous
works on Natural History in conjunction with Brullé, Brongniart, Milne-Edwards, &c.;
and of many papers in the Annals of various
Societies, published since 1820.

ARGYROLEPIA, Ste., *Argyrolep'ia, ἄργυρος, silver,*
λέπις, a scale.

BAUMANNIANA, W. V., *Baumannā'na*, in honour of
Senator Baumann, of Leipsic.

DUBRISANA, Cur., *Dubrisā'na, Dubris*, Dover, where
the species was taken by Curtis.

SCHREBERIANA, Fro., *Schreberā'na*, in honour of
Johann Christian Daniel von Schreber, Professor
at Leipsic, and afterwards at Erlangen, author
of "Novæ Insectorum Species" (Halle, 1759),
"Die Saügthiere" (Erlangen, 1775-92), and
other works. Died in 1810.

BADIANA, Hub., *Badiā'na, badius*, brown, chestnut-
coloured.

- CNICANA, Dbl., *Cnicā'na, cnicus*, a thistle.
- ÆNEANA, Hub., *Ænēā'na, æneus*, brassy.
- MUSSEHLIANA, Tr., *Mussehlia'na*, in honour of Herr Pastor Mussehl, of Kotelow, in Mecklenburg-Strelitz.
- MARITIMANA, Gu., *Maritimā'na, maritimus*, found on the coast, and feeds on *Eryngium maritimum*.
- CONCHYLIS, Tr., *Con'chylis* [Cochylis], *κογχύλη*, a cockle-shell.
- DIPOLTANA, Hub., *Dipoltā'na*, probably in honour of some naturalist.
- FRANCILLONANA, F., *Francillonā'na* [Francillana], in honour of Francillon, an English entomologist of the last century.
- DILUCIDANA, Ste., *Dilūcidā'na, dilucidus*, clear, bright.
- SMEATHMANIANA, F., *Smeathmaniā'na*, in honour of H. Smeathman, an Englishman who investigated the insects of Sierra Leone, and was the first to determine the economy of the *Termites*.
- STRAMINEANA, Ha., *Strāminēā'na, stramineus*, of straw: straw-coloured.
- GIGANTANA, Gu., *Gigantā'na, giganteus*, gigantic.
- INOPIANA, Ha., *Inopiā'na, inops*, helpless, destitute.
- APHELIA, Cur., *Aphel'ia, ἀφελῆς*, plain; from the plainness of the markings of the wings.
- PRATANA, Hub., *Prātā'na, pratum*, a meadow.
- TORTRICODES, Gu., *Tortricō'des*, *Tortrix, εἵδος*, having the appearance of a *Tortrix*; the species having been formerly arranged among the Tineæ.
- HYEMANA, Hub., *Hyemā'na, hyems*, winter; the insect appearing in the beginning of the year.

TINEÆ, TIN'EÆ.

The tribe of insects of which *Tin'ea* is the type.

- PIGRAPHIIDÆ, Gu., *Epigraphiidæ*, the family of which the genus *Epigraph'ia* is the type.
- LEMNATOPHILA, Tr., *Lemnatoph'ila, λέμνα*, a water-plant, *φίλος*, fond of.
- PHRYGANELLA, Hub., *Phrȳganel'la*, resembling a *Phryganea*.

- EXAPATE**, Hub., *Exap'atē, ἔξαπάτη, deceit, stratagem.*
GELATELLA, L., *Gelātel'la, gelatus*, frozen : the moth appears in November and December.
- DASYSTOMA**, Cur., *Dasys'toma, δασύς, thick, hairy, στόμα, the mouth.*
SALICELLA, Hub., *.Salicel'la*, feeds on Sallow (*Salix*).
DIURNEA, Ha., *Diur'nēa, diurnus*, of the day, daily.
FAGELLA, W. V., *Fāgel'la, fagus*, beech.
- EPIGRAPHIA**, Ste., *Epigraph'ia, ἐπιγράφειν, to write upon* : from the letter-like markings on the anterior wings.
AVELLANELLA, Hub., *Avellānel'la*, supposed to frequent the Hazel (*Corylus Avellana*).
STEINKELLNERIELLA, W. V., *Steinkellneriel'la*, in honour of Steinkellner, one of the Theresian Professors at Vienna.
- PSYCHIDÆ**, Bru., *Psȳ'chidæ, the family of which the genus Psȳ'che is the type.*
- TALÆPORIA**, Zel., *Talæpō'ria, ταλαῖπωπος, wretched.*
PUBLICORNELLA, Ha., *Pūbicornel'la, pubes*, hair, down, *cornu*, a horn : from its pubescent antennæ.
PSEUDO-BOMBYCELLA, Hub., *Pseudobombȳçel'la, ψεῦδος, false, βόμβυξ* : having the appearance of a *Bombyx*.
- PSYCHE**, Sch., *Psȳ'chē, ψύχη, a moth* : emblematic of the soul (*ψύχη*).
VILLOSELLA, Och., *Villōsel'la, villosus*, hairy.
OPACELLA, H.S., *Opācel'la, opacus*, dark.
CALVELLA, Och., *Calvel'la, calvus*, bald, without hair.
PULLELLA, Esp., *Pullel'la, pullus*, dark-coloured, blackish-grey.
RADIELLA, Cur., *Radiel'la, radius*, a ray.
RETICELLA, New., *Rēticel'la, rete*, a net.
ROBORICOELLA, Bru., *Rōboricolel'la, robur*, the oak, *colere*, to frequent.
- SOLENOBIA**, Zel., *Sōlēnob'ia, σωλήν, a pipe, a groove, βλος, life* : the case-bearer.
- TRIQUETRELLA**, F. v. R., *Triquetrel'la, triquetrus*, triangular.
INCONSPICUELLA, Sta., *Inconspicuel'la, inconspicuus*, not conspicuous.
- PSYCHOIDES**, Bru., *Psȳchōï'des, ψύχη, εἶδος, resembling Psyche.*
- VERHUELLELLA**, Hey., *Verhuellel'la*, in honour of

Verhuell, a Dutch lepidopterist, quoted in Sepp (1762).

TINEIDÆ, Sta., *Tineidæ*, the family of which the genus *Tin'ea* is the type.

DIPLODOMA, Zel., *Diplodō'ma*, διπλοῦς, double, δῶμα, a house; the larva being remarkable for its double case.

MARGINIPUNCTELLA, Ste., *Marginipunctel'la*, margo, a margin, border, punctum, a dot.

XYSMATODOMA, Zel., *Xysmatodō'ma*, ξυσμα, scraping, polishing, δῶμα, a house.

MELANELLA, Ha., *Melanel'la*, μέλας, black.

OCHSENHEIMERIA, Hub., *Ochsenheimer'ia*, in honour of Ferdinand Ochsenheimer, author of the first part of "Die Schmetterlinge von Europa," commenced in 1807, concluded by Treitschke in 1835. Ochsenheimer died in 1822.

BIRDELLA, Cur., *Birdel'la*, in honour of the late C. S. Bird, who captured the species some years ago at Liverpool; he was author of several papers in the "Entomological Magazine" in 1833-1834.

BISONTELLA, Lie., *Bisontel'la*, βίσων, the bison; in allusion to the thick antennæ.

VACCULELLA, F. v. R., *Vacculel'la*, vaccula, a heifer; also in allusion to the thick antennæ.

EUPLOCAMUS, Lat., *Euploc'amus*, εὐπλόκαμος, with goodly locks, fair-haired.

BOLETI, F., *Bole'ti*, *Boletus*, a genus of Fungi, on which the larva feeds.

TINEA, L., *Tin'ëa*, *tinea*, a moth, or worm, in clothes, books, &c.

IMELLA, Hub., *Imel'la*, imus, the last, the lowest.

FERRUGINELLA, Hub., *Ferrūginel'la*, ferrugineus, of the colour of iron-rust.

RUSTICELLA, Hub., *Rusticel'la*, rusticus, rustic.

MONACHELLA, Hub., *Monachel'la*, μοναχός, a monk.

FULVIMITRELLA, Sod., *Fulvimītrel'la*, fulvus, yellow, mitra, a head-band or turban.

TAPETIELLA, L., *Tapētiel'la* [Tapetzella], tapetia, carpets, tapestry.

ARCELLA, F., *Arçel'la*, arca, a small cell.

PICARELLA, Clk., *Picārel'la*, picaria, a pitch-house.

ARCUATELLA, Sta., *Arcüātel'la*, arcuatus, curved like a bow.

- CORTICELLA, Cur., *Corticel'la, cortex*, bark.
- PARASITELLA, Hub., *Parasitel'la, parasitus*, a parasite.
- GRANELLA, L., *Granel'la, granum*, corn : the larva feeds on grain.
- CLOACELLA, Ha., *Clōacel'la, cloaca*, a sewer.
- RURICOELLA, Sta., *Rūricolel'la, rus*, the country, *colere*, to frequent.
- CONCHYLIDELLA, Sta., *Conchylidel'la* [Cochylidella], resembling a *Conchylis*, q. v.
- ALBIPUNCTELLA, Ha., *Albipunctel'la, albus*, white, *punctum*, a dot.
- CAPRIMULGELLA, Hey., *Caprimulgel'la*, resembling the feathers of the Goatsucker (*Caprimulgus*).
- MISELLA, Zel., *Misella, miser*, poor, miserable.
- FUSCIPUNCTELLA, Ha., *Fuscipunctel'la, fuscus*, dusky, *punctum*, a dot.
- PELLIONELLA, L., *Pellionel'la, pellis*, a skin or hide : the larva feeds on feathers.
- MERDELLA, Zel., *Merdel'la, merda*, dung.
- PALLESCENTELLA, Sta., *Pallescentel'la, pallescere*, to grow pale.
- FLAVESCENTELLA, Ha., *Flāvescentel'la, flavescere*, to grow yellow.
- LAPPELLA, Hub., *Lappel'la* [Lapella], named from the Burdock (*Arctium Lappa*).
- BISELLIELLA, Hum., *Biselliell'la, bisellium (bis, sella)*, a seat of honour.
- SIMPPLICELLA, H. S., *Simpliçel'la, simplex*, simple, plain.
- NIGRIPUNCTELLA, Ha., *Nigripunctel'la, niger*, black, *punctum*, a spot.
- SEMIFULVELLA, Ha., *Sēmifulvel'la, semis*, half, *fulvus*, yellow, tawny.
- BISTRIGELLA, Ha., *Bistrigel'la, bis*, twice, *striga*, a streak, a stripe.
- SUBAMMANELLA, Sta., *Subammanel'la*, somewhat resembling *Micropteryx Ammanel'la*, Hub., which was named in honour of Ammanus, a botanist and entomologist of the last century. *Ammanella* is synonymous with *Allionella*, q. v.
- ARGENTIMACULELLA, Sta., *Argentimaculel'la, argentum*, silver, *macula*, a spot.
- OCHRACEELLA, Teng., *Öchräçeëll'la, ochraceus*, yellow-ochre-coloured.

LAMPRONIA, Zel., *Lampron'ia*, λαμπρός, bright.

QUADRIPIUNCTELLA, F., *Quadripunctel'la*, *quatuor*, four, *punctum*, a spot.

LUZELLA, Hub., *Luzel'la*, in honour of Herr Luz, a friend of Hübner.

PRÆLATELLA, W. V., *Prælätel'la*, *prælatus*, chosen, preferred.

RUBIELLA, Bj., *Rubiel'la*, feeds on the Raspberry (*Rubus Idæus*).

INCURVARIA, Ha., *Incurvā'ria*, *incurvatus*, curved, bent.

MUSCALELLA, F., *Muscalel'la*, *musca*, a fly: probably a misprint for *Masculel'la*, in which form the name is given in W. V. and by subsequent authors, referring to the pectinated antennæ of the males.

PECTINEA, Ha., *Pectin'ëa*, *pecten*, a comb: the antennæ of the male pectinated.

TENUICORNIS, Sta., *Tenuicor'nis*, *tenuis*, slender, *cornu*, a horn.

OEHLMANNIELLA, Hub., *Oehlmanniel'la*, in honour of Oehlmann, an entomologist of Leipsic, the discoverer of the species; he died upwards of forty years ago.

CAPITELLA, L., *Capitel'la*, *caput*, the head.

MICROPTERYX, Zel., *Microp'teryx*, μικρός, little, πτέρυξ, a wing.

CALTHELLA, L., *Calthel'la*, found on the flowers of the Marsh Marigold (*Caltha palustris*) and other plants.

ARUNCELLA, Sco., *Ārunçel'la*, frequents *Spiræa Aruncus* (according to Scopoli).

SEPELLA, F., *Seppel'la*, in honour of Jan Christiaan Sepp, author of "Beschouwing der Wonderen Gods in de minstgeachte Schepselen af Nederlandsche Insekten" (Amsterdam, 1762).

MANSUETELLA, Zel., *Mansuētel'la*, *mansuetus*, tame.

ALLIONELLA, F., *Allionel'la*, in honour of Carlo Allioni, Professor of Botany at Turin, author of "Flora Pedemontana" and "Manipulus Insectorum Taurinensium;" died 1805.

THUNBERGELLA, F., *Thunbergel'la*, in honour of K. P. Thunberg, who succeeded the younger Linné in the Professorship of Botany at Upsala, author of "Insecta Suecica" and other works; died 1828.

- PURPURELLA, Ha., *Purpurel'la, purpureus*, purple.
- SALOPIELLA, Sta., *Salöpiel'la*, was first captured in the county of Salop.
- SEMIPURPURELLA, Ste., *Sēmipurpurel'la, semis*, half, *purpureus*, purple.
- UNIMACULELLA, Zet., *Unimaculel'la, unus*, one, *macula*, a spot.
- SPARMANNELLA, Bosc, *Sparmannel'la*, in honour of Sparmann, the Swedish botanist and traveller, who explored South Africa and China, and accompanied Captain Cook on one of his voyages ; died 1820.
- SUBPURPURELLA, Ha., *Subpurpurel'la, sub*, slightly, *purpureus*, purple.
- NEMOPHORA, Hub., *Nēmoph'ora, νῆμα, a thread, φόρειν, to carry, to wear* ; alluding to the long thread-like antennæ.
- SWAMMERDAMMELLA, L., *Swammerdammel'la*, in honour of John Swammerdamm, the discoverer of the true metamorphoses of insects, author of a General History of Insects, a History of Bees, &c. ; died 1680.
- SCHWARZIELLA, Zel., *Schwarziel'la*, in honour of C. Schwarz, author of "Neuer Raupenkalender nach Anleitung des Mader-Kleemanschen" (Nuremberg, 1791), and of "Nomenclator über die Röselischen und Kleem. Insekten" (1793-1810).
- CARTERI, Sta., *Car'teri*, in honour of Mr. Samuel Carter, of Manchester.
- PILELLA, W. V., *Pilel'la, pilus*, a hair.
- METAXELLA, Hub., *Metaxel'la, μέταξα, raw silk*.
- ADELA, Lat., *Ade'la, ἄδηλος, unseen* : "parceque leurs chenilles se tiennent cachées" (Latreille).
- FIBULELLA, W. V., *Fibulel'la, fibula*, a clasp.
- RUFIMITRELLA, Sco., *Rūfimitrel'la, rufus*, red, *mitra*, a turban.
- SULZERIELLA, W. V., *Sulzeriel'la* [Sulzella], in honour of J. H. Sulzer, a mathematician and natural historian, professor at Berlin, but by birth a Swiss ; he was author of "Die Kennzeichen der Insekten," "Abgekürzte Geschichte der Insekten nach dem Linnæischen System :" died 1779.
- DEGEERELLA, L., *DeGeerel'la*, in honour of Baron Karl DeGeer, a Swede ; author of "Mémoires

pour servir à l'Histoire des Insectes," one of the most valuable entomological works ever published : died 1778.

VIRIDELLA, Scō., *Viridel'la, viridis*, green.

CUPRELLA, F., *Cuprel'la, cupreus*, coppery.

NEMATOIS, Zel., *Nēmat'oüs, νηματόεις*, *thread-like* : referring to the long antennæ.

SCABIOSELLUS, Scō., *Scabiōsel'lus*, frequents the flowers of the Scabious (*Scabiosa*).

CUPRIACELLUS, Hub., *Cupriacel'lus, cupreus*, coppery.

FASCIELLUS, F., *Fasciel'lus, fascia*, a band or bar.

MINIMELLUS, Mann, *Minimel'lus, minimus*, the least.

HYPONOMEUTIDÆ, Sta., *Hyponomeu'tidæ*, the family of which the genus *Hyponomeu'ta* is the type.

SWAMMERDAMMIA, Sta., *Swammerdam'mia*, in honour of John Swammerdamm, the discoverer of the true Metamorphoses of Insects, author of "Allgemeene Verhandeling van de Bloodlose Dierjens" (Utrecht, 1669), which was translated into Latin, French, and English ; the English version, by Lloyd, appeared under the title of "The History of Insects" (London, 1758) : also of "Biblia Naturæ, sive Hist. Ins. in certas Classes redacta," &c.

APICELLA, Don., *Apicel'la, apex* ; the apex of the wing is bright ochreous.

CÆSIELLA, Hub., *Cæsiel'la, cæsius*, bluish grey.

GRISEOCAPITELLA, Sta., *Griseocapitel'la, griseus*, grey, *caput*, the head.

LUTAREA, Ha., *Lütā'rëa, luteus*, yellow.

PYRELLA, V., *Pyrel'la*, feeds on Pear (*Pyrus*), Apple, Hawthorn, &c.

SCYTHROPIA, Sta., *Sçythrō'pia, σκυθρός, sullen, ωψ, the face*.

CRATÆGELLA, L., *Cratægel'la*, feeds on Hawthorn (*Crataegus Oxyacantha*).

HYPONOMEUTA, Lat., *Hyponomeu'ta* [Yponomeuta], *ὑπονομένειν*, to undermine, to make underground passages or mines.

VIGINTIPUNCTATUS, Retz, *Vigintipunctā'tus, viginti, twenty, punctatus*, spotted.

PLUMBELLUS, W. V., *Plumbel'lus, plumbum*, lead : lead-coloured.

IRRORELLUS, Hub., *Irrōrel'lus, irroratus*, besprinkled.
PADELLUS, L., *Padel'lus*, supposed to feed on the Bird-Cherry (*Prunus Padus*).

EUONYMELLUS, Sco., *Euōnymel'lus*, occurs among Spindle-trees (*Euonymus Europaeus*).

PADI, Zel., *Pa'di*, feeds on the Bird-Cherry (*Prunus Padus*).

ANESYCHIA, Ste., *Anēsych'ia, a priv., ἡσυχία, rest*: restless.

PUSIELLA, Ro., *Pusiel'la, pusillus*, small, puny.

BIPUNCTELLA, F., *Bipunctel'la, bis*, twice, *punctatus*, spotted.

FUNERELLA, F., *Funerel'la, funus*, a funeral: in allusion to the black-and-white wings—the half-mourning garb of the insect.

DECEMGUTTELLA, Hub., *Deçemguttel'la, decem*, ten, *gutta*, a spot.

CHALYBE, Dup., *Chal'ybē, χάλυψ*, steel: from the colour of the wings.

PYRAUSTA, Pal., *Pyraus'ta, πυραύστης*, singed in the fire.

PRAYS, Sta., *Prā'ys, πράυς*, gentle, delicate.

CURTISELLUS, Don., *Curtisel'lus*, in honour of William Curtis, a botanical lecturer, author of several botanical works, of a translation of Linné's "Fundamenta Entomologiæ," and of "Instructions for Collecting and Preserving Insects" (London, 1772), &c. Died 1799.

PLUTELLIDÆ, Sta., *Plütel'lidae*, the family of which the genus *Plütel'la* is the type.

EIDOPHASIA, Ste., *Eidophas'ia, εἰδός, graceful form, φάσις, appearance*.

MESSINGIELLA, F. v. R., *Messingiel'la*, in honour of Herr Hof- und Stadt-Kantor Messing, of Neustrelitz, who first found the species.

PLUTELLA, Sch., *Plütel'la, πλούτος, wealth*.

CRUCIFERARUM, Zel., *Crūciferā'rūm*, common among Cruciferous plants.

PORRECTELLA, L., *Porrectel'la, porrectus*, out-stretched.

ANNULATELLA, Cur., *Annulatēl'la, annulus*, a ring.

DALELLA, Sta., *Dālel'la*, in honour of Mr. J. C. Dale, of Glanville's Wootton, Dorsetshire.

CEROSTOMA, Lat., *Çēros'toma*, κηρός, wax, στόμα, mouth.

SEQUELLA, Clk., *Sequel'la*, sequens, following.

VITTELLA, L., *Vittel'la*, vitta, a band.

RADIATELLA, Don., *Radiatēl'la*, radiatus, rayed.

COSTELLA, F., *Costel'la*, costa, the anterior margin of the wing.

SYLVELLA, L., *Sylvel'la*, sylva, a wood.

ALPELLA, W. V., *Alpel'la*, alpes, mountains.

LUCELLA, F., *Lücel'la*, lucens, bright, shining.

HORRIDELLA, Tr., *Horridel'la*, horridus, shaggy, bristly.

SCABRELLA, L., *Scabrel'la*, scaber, rough.

ASPERELLA, L., *Asperel'la*, asper, rough.

NEMORELLA, L., *Nomorel'la*, nemus, a grove.

XYLOSTELLA, L., *Xylostel'la*, feeds on Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Xylosteum*).

THERISTIS, Sta., *Theris'tis*, θέριστος, harvest-time.

CAUDELLA, L., *Caudel'la*, cauda, a tail : the hind-wings being "slightly emarginate, lanceolate, with long cilia."

GELECHIIDÆ, Sta., *Gēlechiidæ*, the family of which the genus *Gēlechia* is the type.

ORTHOTELIA, Ste., *Orthotel'ia* [Orthotælia], ὄρθος, straight, τέλος, an end, a boundary.

SPARGANELLA, Wen., *Sparganel'la*, feeds on the Bur-reed (*Sparganium*).

HENICOSTOMA, Ste., *Henicos'toma* [Enicostoma], ἐνικός, singular, στόμα, the mouth.

LOBELLA, W. V., *Lobel'la*, λοβός, a lobe, or lap.

PHIBALOCERA, Ste., *Phibaloç'era*, φίβαλος, slender, κέρας, horn.

QUERCANA, F., *Quercā'na*, feeds on Oak (*Quercus Robur*) ; also on Beech, Bramble, &c.

EXÆRETIA, Sta., *Exæret'ia*, ἐξαιρέτος, choice.

ALLISELLA, Sta., *Allisel'la*, in honour of Mr. T. H. Allis, of York.

DEPRESSARIA, Ha., *Dēpressā'ria*, depressus, flat : the "flat-bodies."

COSTOSA, Ha., *Costō'sa*, costosus, ribbed.

LITURELLA, W. V., *Litūrel'la*, litura, a smearing, blotting.

PALLORELLA, Zel., *Pallōrel'la*, pallor, paleness.

UMBELLANA, Ste., *Umbellā'na*, frequents Umbellate plants.

- BIPUNCTOSA, Cur., *Bipunctō'sa, bis*, twice, *punctum*, a dot.
- ASSIMILELLA, Tr., *Assimilel'la, assimilis*, similar.
- NANATELLA, Sta., *Nānātel'la, nanus*, dwarf.
- ATOMELLA, W. V., *Atomel'la, atomus*, an atom, a speck.
- ARENELLA, W. V., *Arēnel'la, arenatus*, strewn with sand.
- PROPINQUELLA, Tr., *Propinquel'la, propinquus*, like, resembling.
- SUBPROPINQUELLA, Sta., *Subpropinquel'la*, resembling *Propinquella*.
- ALSTRÖEMERIANA, Clk., *Alströmeriā'na*, in honour of Claude Alströmer, a Swedish entomologist, author of various papers in the Transactions of the Stockholm Academy : died 1792.
- CINIFLONELLA, Lie., *Ciniflōnel'la, ciniflo*, a hair-curler.
- PURPUREA, Ha., *Purpu'rēa, purpureus*, purple.
- CAPREOLELLA, Zel., *Capreolel'la, capreola*, a wild goat : from the colour.
- HYPERICELLA, Hub., *Hypericel'la*, feeds in the tops of St. John's-wort (*Hypericum perforatum*).
- CONTERMINELLA, Zel., *Conterminel'la, con, terminus* : the larva is found in the terminal shoots of Sallows.
- ANGELICELLA, Hub., *Angelicel'la*, feeds on *Angelica sylvestris*.
- CARDUELLA, Hub., *Cardiel'la, carduus*, a thistle.
- OCELLANA, F., *Ocellā'na, ocellus*, an eye.
- YEATESIANA, F., *Yeatesiā'na*, in honour of Thomas Pattinson Yeates, a friend of Fabricius, author of "Institutions of Entomology" (London, 1773). Yeates committed suicide in 1782.
- APPLANA, F., *Applā'na, ad, planus*, even, flat.
- CILIELLA, Sta., *Ciliel'la, cilia*, fringe.
- GRANULOSELLA, Sta., *Grānulōsel'la, granulosus*, covered with granules.
- ROTUNDELLA, Dgl., *Rotundel'la, rotundus*, round.
- DEPRESSELLA, Hub., *Dépressel'la, depressus*, flat.
- PIMPINELLÆ, Zel., *Pimpinel'læ*, feeds on the Burnet-Saxifrage (*Pimpinella Saxifraga*).
- ALBIPUNCTELLA, Hub., *Albipunctel'la, albus*, white, *punctum*, a spot.
- EMERITELLA, Hey., *Émeritel'la, emeritus*, conspicuous.

- PULCHERRIMELLA, Sta., *Pulcherrimel'la, pulcherimus*, most beautiful.
- DOUGLASSELLA, Sta., *Douglasel'la*, in honour of Mr. J. W. Douglas, late Sec. Ent. Soc. of London, author of "The World of Insects," &c.
- WEIRELLA, Sta., *Weirel'la*, in honour of Mr. J. Jenner Weir, of Blackheath, Kent.
- CHÆROPHYLLI, Zel., *Chærophyl'lī*, feeds on the Rough Cow-Parsley (*Chærophyllum temulentum*).
- ULTIMELLA, Sta., *Ultimel'la, ultimus*, last.
- NERVOSA, Ha., *Nervō'sa, nervus*, a sinew, string.
- BADIELLA, Hub., *Badiel'la, badius*, brown, chestnut-coloured.
- PASTINACELLA, Dup., *Pastinācel'la*, supposed to frequent the Wild Parsnep (*Pastinaca sativa*).
- HERACLEANA, DeG., *Hēracleī'na*, feeds on the Cow Parsnep (*Heracleum Sphondylium*).
- LIBANOTIDELLA, Schl., *Libanōtidel'la*, feeds on the Stone-Parsley (*Athamanta Libanotis*).
- PSORICOPTERA, Sta., *Psōricop'tera, ψωρικός, itchy, mangy, πτέρον, a wing*: the wings have "raised tufts of scales," which give it this appearance.
- GIBBOSELLA, Zel., *Gibbosel'la, gibbosus*, humped.
- GELECHIA, Zel., *Gēlechia, γηλεχής, resting on the ground.*
- CINERELLA, L., *Cinerel'la, cineres*, ashes: ash-coloured.
- RUFESCENS, Ha., *Rūfes'çens, rufescens*, reddish.
- INORNATELLA, Dgl., *Inornātel'la, inornatus*, undraped.
- GERRONELLA, Zel., *Gerronel'la, γέρρον, wicker-work.*
- VILELLA, Zel., *Vilel'la, vilis*, common.
- BASALIS, Dgl., *Basā'līs, basis*, the base of the wing.
- MALVELLA, Hub., *Malvel'la*, frequents Hollyhocks (one of the *Malvaceæ*).
- POPULELLA, L., *Pōpulel'la, populus*, a poplar.
- NIGRA, Ha., *Ni'gra, niger*, black.
- TEMERELLA, Lie., *Temerel'la, temerarius*, occurring by chance.
- LENTIGINOSELLA, Tis., *Lentīginōsel'la, lentiginosus*, freckled.
- VELOCELLA, Tis., *Vēlōçel'la, velox*, swift.
- FUMATELLA, Dgl., *Fūmātel'la, fumatus*, smoked, smoky.
- ERICETELLA, Hub., *Eriçetel'la*, found among Heather (*Erica*).

- MULINELLA, Tis., *Mulinel'la*, *mulinus*, mule-colour.
- DIVISELLA, Dgl., *Divisel'la*, *divisus*, separated.
- PALUSTRELLA, Dgl., *Palustrel'la*, *paluster*, marshy.
- SORORCULELLA, Hub., *Sororculel'la*, *soror*, *sororcula*, a little sister.
- CUNEATELLA, Zel., *Cunéatel'la*, *cuneus*, a wedge : the wings having several wedge-shaped streaks.
- PELIELLA, Tis., *Peliel'la*, *πηλός*, mud.
- ALACELLA, Zel., *Alacel'la*, *alacer*, quick.
- LONGICORNIS, Cur., *Longicor'nis*, *longus*, long, *cornu*, horn.
- DIFFINIS, Ha., *Diffi'nis*, *diffinis*, distinct.
- TERRELLA, W. V., *Terrel'la*, *terra*, the earth.
- DESERTELLA, Edl., *Désertel'la*, *desertus*, frequenting waste places.
- POLITELLA, Dgl., *Politel'la*, *politus*, polished.
- ACUMINATELLA, Sir., *Acūminātel'la*, *acuminatus*, pointed.
- ARTEMISIELLA, Tis., *Artemisiel'la*, feeds on Wormwood (*Artemisia campestris*).
- SENECTELLA, F. v. R., *Senectel'la*, *senex*, old age.
- MUNDELLA, Dgl., *Mundel'la*, *mundus*, clean, pretty.
- SIMILIS, Dgl., *Sim'ilis*, *similis*, like, resembling.
- AFFINIS, Ha., *Aff'i'nis*, *affinis*, neighbouring.
- BOREELLA, Dgl., *Boreél'la*, *βορέας*, the North : a northern insect.
- GALBANELLA, F. v. R., *Galbanel'la*, *galbanus*, yellowish.
- BASALTINELLA, Zel., *Basaltinel'la*, *basaltes*, marble.
- DOMESTICA, Ha., *Domes'tica*, *domesticus* : occurring in houses.
- RHOMBELLA, Hub., *Rhombel'la*, *rhombus* : from the shape of the markings.
- PROXIMELLA, Hub., *Proximel'la*, *proximus*, very similar.
- NOTATELLA, Hub., *Notātel'la*, *notatus*, marked.
- HUMERALIS, Zel., *Humerālis*, *humerale*, a cape or covering for the shoulders.
- VULGELLA, Hub., *Vulgel'la*, *vulgaris*, a crowd.
- LUCULELLA, Hub., *Luculel'la*, *luculus*, a little grove.
- SCRIPTELLA, Hub., *Scriptel'la*, *scriptus*, marked, lettered.
- FUGITIVELLA, Zel., *Fugitivel'la*, *fugitivus*, a fugitive.
- ÆTHIOPS, Wwd., *Æ*, *Αἴθιοψ*, a blackamoor.
- SOLUTELLA, F. v. R., *Solutel'la*, *solutus*, free, unrestrained.

- DISTINCELLA, Zel., *Distinctel'la, distinctus*, distinct, separate.
- CELERELLA, Dgl., *Celerel'la, celer*, swift.
- COSTELLA, Ste., *Costel'la, costa*, the anterior margin of wing.
- MACULEA, Ha., *Macu'lēa, macula*, a spot.
- TRICOLORELLA, Ha., *Tricolōrel'la, tricolor*, of three colours.
- FRATERNELLA, Dgl., *Frāternel'la, fraternus*, fraternal.
- VISCARIELLA, Lo., *Viscāriel'la*, feeds on the Rock Lychnis (*Lychnis viscaria*).
- MACULIFERELLA, Mann, *Maculiferel'la, macula*, a spot, *ferre*, to carry.
- JUNCTELLA, Dgl., *Junctel'la, junctus*, joined, united.
- VICINELLA, Dgl., *Vicīnel'la, vicinus*, neighbouring.
- HÜBNERI, Ha., *Hüb'neri*, in honour of Jakob Hübner, author of "Verzeichniss bekannter Schmetterlinge" (1817), "Sammlung Europäischer Schmetterlinge" (1801-1822), &c.
- MARMOREA, Ha., *Marmor'ēa, marmoreus*, marble-like.
- INSTABILELLA, Dgl., *Instabilel'la, instabilis*, variable.
- ATRIPLOCHELLA, F. v. R., *Atriplicel'la*, common among Orach (*Atriplex*).
- OBSOLETELLA, F. v. R., *Obsolētel'la, obsoletus*, common-looking, ordinary.
- LITTORELLA, Dgl., *Littorel'la, littus*, the coast.
- SEQUAX, Ha., *Se'quax, sequax*, following.
- ALEELLA, F., *Āleēl'la, ales*, winged.
- LEUCATELLA, L., *Leucatel'la, λευκός, white*.
- ALBICEPS, Zel., *Al'biceps, albus*, white, *caput*, head.
- NANELLA, Hub., *Nānel'la, nanus*, dwarf.
- MOUFFETELLA, W. V., *Mouffetel'la*, in honour of Thomas Mouffet, a physician and naturalist, author of "Insectorum sive minimorum Animalium Theatrum" (London, 1634).
- DODECELLA, L., *Dōdecel'la, δώδεκα*, twelve : each anterior wing having six spots.
- TRIPARELLA, Zel., *Triparel'la, ter*, thrice, *par*, a pair : on the disc of the wing are three pairs of black spots.
- TENEBRELLA, Hub., *Tenebrel'la, tenebræ*, darkness.
- TENEBROSELLA, F. v. R., *Tenebrōsel'la, tenebrosus*, dark.
- LIGULELLA, Zel., *Ligulel'la, ligula*, a little strap : alluding to the slender white band across the wings.

- VORTICELLA, Zel., *Vorticel'la*, vortex or vertex, the head, or, an eddying.
- TÆNIOLELLA, Tr., *Tæniolæl'la*, tænia, a band : alluding to the straight whitish band across the wings.
- SIRCOMELLA, Sta., *Sircomel'la*, in honour of Mr. Sircom, late of Bristol, who first took this species.
- IMMACULATELLA, Dgl., *Immaculætel'la*, immaculatus, spotless.
- NIGRITELLA, Zel., *Nigritel'la*, niger, black.
- CORONILLELLA, Tis., *Coronillel'la*, the larva feeds between united leaves of *Coronilla varia*.
- ANTHYLLIDELLA, Hub.; *Anthyllidel'la*, feeds on the Kidney-Vetch (*Anthyllis vulneraria*).
- ATRELLA, Ha., *Atrel'la*, ater, black.
- ALBIPALPELLA, H. S., *Albipalpel'la*, albus, white, *palpus*.
- BIFRACTELLA, Mann, *Bifractel'la*, bis, twice, *fractus*, broken.
- SUFFUSELLA, Dgl., *Suffusel'la*, suffusus, suffused, tinted.
- LUCIDELLA, Ste., *Lucidel'la*, lucidus, bright.
- LUTULENTELLA, Zel., *Lutulentel'la*, lutulentus, muddy.
- CEREALELLA, Ol., *Ceræael'la*, cereale, corn : the larva feeds in grains of barley and wheat.
- NIGRICOSTELLA, F. v. R., *Nigricostel'la*, niger, black, *costa*, the anterior margin.
- GEMMELLA, L., *Gemmel'la*, gemma, a gem.
- NÆVIFERELLA, Zel., *Nævifere'l'la*, nævus, a mole, ferre, to bear.
- HERMANNELLA, F., *Hermannel'la*, in honour of John Hermann, Professor of Chemistry, Botany, and Natural History, at Strasburg : died 1800.
- PICTELLA, Zel., *Pictel'la*, pictus, painted.
- BRIZELLA, Tis., *Brizel'la*, named from the Quaking Grass (*Briza*) ; but the larva feeds, not on Briza, but on Thrift (*Statice Armeria*).
- ERICINELLA, Dup., *Ericinel'la*, erica, heath.
- PAUPELLA, Zel., *Paupel'la*, pauper, poor.
- INOPELLA, Zel., *Inöpel'la*, inops, poor, helpless.
- SUBOCELLEA, Ste., *Suboçel'læa*, sub, slightly, *ocellatus*, eyed.
- PARASIA, Dup., *Parasia*, "nom mythologique" (Dup.).
Parrhasia, a town of Arcadia.
- LAPPELLA, L., *Lappel'la*, the larva feeds in the seeds of Burdock (*Arctium Lappa*).

- METZNERIELLA, Dgl., *Metzneriel'la*, in honour of Herr Metzner, of Frankfort-on-the-Oder.
- CARLINELLA, Dgl., *Carlinel'la*, feeds on the Carline Thistle (*Carlina vulgaris*).
- NEUROPTERELLA, F. v. R., *Neuropterel'la*, *νεύπορος*, a vein, *πτέρων*, a wing: the wing-veins being distinctly cinnamon-brown.
- CLEODORA, Ste., *Cleodō'ra*, "nom. prop." (Ste.).
- CYTISELLA, Cur., *Cytisel'la*, from the plant *Cytisus*.
- STRIATELLA, W. V., *Striātel'la*, *striatus*, streaked.
- CHELARIA, Ha., *Chēlā'ria*, *χηλή*, a lobster-claw.
- HÜBNERELLA, Don., *Hübnerel'la*, in honour of Jakob Hübner, author of "Verzeichniss bekannter Schmetterlinge" (1817), "Sammlung Europäischer Schmetterlinge" (1801–1822), &c.
- ANARSIA, Zel., *Anar'sia*, *ἀνάρσιος*, incongruous.
- SPARTIELLA, Sch., *Spartiel'la*, feeds on Broom (*Spartium scoparium*).
- GENISTÆ, Sta., *Genis'tæ*, feeds in the shoots of Woad (*Genista tinctoria*).
- HYPSILOPHUS, Ste., *Hypsil'ophus* [*Ypsolophus*], *ὑψίλοφος*, with a high crest.
- FASCIELLUS, Hub., *Fasciel'lus*, *fascia*, a band.
- MARGINELLUS, F., *Marginel'lus*, *margo*, a margin.
- JUNIPERELLUS, L., *Juniperel'lus*, the larva forms webs on twigs of Juniper.
- HAPLOTA, Ste., *Hap'lota* [*Aplota*], *ἀπλότης*, plainness.
- PALPELLA, Ha., *Palpel'la*, *palpus*: the palpi have the 3rd joint extremely short, concealed in the hairs of the 2nd joint.
- NOTHRIS, Sta., *Nō'thris*, *νωθρός*, sluggish.
- VERBASCCELLA, W. V., *Verbascel'la*, feeds on Mullein (*Verbascum*).
- DURDHAMELLA, Sta., *Durdhamel'la*, first taken on Durdham Downs, near Bristol.
- SOPHRONIA, Sta., *Sōphrō'nia*, the goddess of sober-mindedness.
- PARENTHESELLA, L., *Parenthesel'la*, *παρένθεσις*, an insertion.
- HUMERELLA, Hub., *Humerel'la*, *humerus*, the shoulder.
- PLEUROTA, Sta., *Pleu'rata*, *πλευρά*, a rib: referring to the rib-like stripes on the wings.
- BICOSTELLA, L., *Bicostel'la*, *bis*, twice, *costa*, a rib.

HARPELLA, Sch., *Harpel'la*, ἄρπη, a sickle.

GEOFFROYELLA, L., *Geoffroyel'la* [Geoffrella], in honour of Geoffroy, a French naturalist, author of "Histoire abrégée des Insectes," published in 1762.

HYPERCALLIA, Ste., *Hypercal'lia*, ὑπέρ, κάλλος, of exceeding beauty.

CHRISTIERNINANA, L., *Christiernināna* [Christiernana], in honour of Christiernin, a friend of Linné, and the discoverer of the species, which he captured at Upsala only the day before his death.

DASYCERA, Sta., *Dasy'cera*, δάσυς, thick, κέρας, horn.

SULPHURELLA, F., *Sulphurel'la*, sulphur : from the colour of the hind-wings.

OLIVIERELLA, F., *Olivierel'la* [Olivella], in honour of Guillaume Antoine Olivier, author of "Histoire Naturelle des Coléoptères," "Dictionnaire de l'Histoire Naturelle des Insectes," &c. Died 1814.

ECOPHORA, Sta., *Ecoph'ora*, οἶκος, a house, φορεῖν, to carry : case-bearer.

MINUTELLA, L., *Minutel'la*, minutus, small.

FLAVIMACULELLA, Sta., *Flavimaculel'la*, flavus, yellow, macula, a spot.

TRIPUNCTA, Ha., *Tripunc'ta*, ter, thrice, punctum, a spot.

SIMILELLA, Hub., *Similel'la*, similis, like.

AUGUSTELLA, Hub., *Augustel'la*, augustus, princely.

WOODIELLA, Cur., *Woodiel'la*, in honour of Mr. R. Wood, who first captured the insect on Kersall Moor, near Manchester, in June 1829.

GRANDIS, Desv., *Gran'dis*, grandis, large.

FORMOSELLA, W. V., *Formōsel'la*, formosus, beautiful.

LUNARIS, Ha., *Lūnā'ris*, lunaris, crescent-shaped.

LAMBDELLA, Don., *Lambdel'la*, from the Greek letter λ.

SUBAQUILEA, Edl., *Subaquil'ëa*, subaquilus, brownish.

PANZERELLA, Ste., *Panzerel'la*, in honour of G. W. F. Panzer, the author of "Fauna Insectorum Germaniae," "Kritische Revision der Insektenfauna Deutschlands" (Nuremberg, 1805), and other works.

TINCTELLA, Tr., *Tinctel'la*, tinctus, dyed.

UNITELLA, Hub., *Ūtel'la*, unitas, uniformity.

- FLAVIFRONTELLA**, Hub., *Flavifrontel'la, flavus*, yellow, *frons*, forehead, face.
- FUSCESCENS**, Ha., *Fusces'cens, fuscescere*, to grow dusky.
- PSEUDOSPRETELLA**, Sta., *Pseudosprētel'la, ψεῦδος, spretella*: resembling (*Tinea*) *spretella*.
- ECOGENIA**, Gu., *Ecogen'ia* [*Egoconia*], *οἰκογενής*, born in the house, home-bred: the moth occurs in houses.
- QUADRIPIUNCTA**, Ha., *Quadripunc'ta, quatuor*, four, *punctum*, a spot.
- ENDROŚIS**, Sta., *En'drosis, ἐνδρόσος*, bedewed, dewy.
- ESTRELLA**, Sco., *Fenestrel'l'a, fenestra*, a window: from its habit of sitting in the windows of houses.
- BUTALIS**, Tr., *Bū'talis*, “*βουτάλις, a night-bird*” (Tr.): from the somewhat sombre colours.
- GRANDIPENNIS**, Ha., *Grandipen'nis, grandis*, large, *penna*, a wing.
- FUSCO-ÆNEA**, Ha., *Fusco-æ'næa, fuscus*, dusky, dull, *æneus*, brassy.
- SENESCENS**, Sta., *Senes'cens, senescere*, to grow old.
- FUSCOCUPREA**, Ha., *Fuscocu'prea, fuscus*, dusky, dull, *cupreus*, coppery.
- CICADELLA**, Zel., *Cicādel'l'a, cicada*, a grasshopper: its short soaring flight having some resemblance to that of a grasshopper.
- VARIELLA**, Ste., *Variel'l'a, varius*, changeable.
- CHENOPODIELLA**, Hub., *Chēnopodiel'l'a*, from the plant Goose-foot (*Chenopodium*).
- TORQUATELLA**, Lie., *Torquātel'l'a, torquatus*, adorned with a necklace.
- INCONGRUELLA**, Sta., *Incongrüel'l'a, incongruus*, incongruous.
- PANCALIA**, Sta., *Pancal'ia, πάγκαλος*, very beautiful.
- LATREILLELLA**, Cur., *Latreillel'l'a*, in honour of P. A. Latreille, Professor of Natural History at Paris, author of “*Genera Crustaceorum et Insectorum*,” “*Histoire Naturelle des Crustacés et des Insectes*,” &c. Died 1833.
- LEWENHOEKELLA**, L., *Lewensoëkel'l'a*, in honour of Anthony van Lewenhoek, a Dutch naturalist and micrographer, author of “*Arcana Naturæ* :” he died in 1723.

GLYPHIPTERYGIDÆ, Sta., *Glyphipteryg'idae*, the family of which the genus *Glyphip'teryx* is the type.

ACROLEPIA, Cur., *Acrolep'ia*, ἄκρον, the head, λεπίς, a scale: the crown and back of the head being rough.

PERLEPIDILLA, Sta.: *Perlepidel'la*, *perlepidus*, very pretty.

GRANITELLA, Tr., *Grānitel'la*, *granum*, a grain or granule: from its *granitic* appearance.

PYGMÆANA, Ha., *Pygmæā'na*, *pygmæus*, a pigmy, dwarf.

BETULETELLA, Cur., *Betulētel'la*, *betuletum*, a birch-grove.

RÖSLERSTAMMIA, Sta., *Röslerstam'mia*, in honour of Fischer von Röslerstamm, the author of "Abbildungungen zur Berichtigung der Schmetterlingskunde, besonders der Microlepidopterologie," begun in 1834.

ERXLEBENELLA, F., *Erxlebenel'la* [Erxlebella], in honour of Johann Christian Polycarp Erxleben, Professor in the University of Göttingen, author of a "Systema Regni Animalis," the first part of which was published in 1777, but which was left unfinished at his death.

PRONUBELLA, W. V., *Prōnubel'la*, *pronuba*, a bride-maid.

GLYPHIPTERYX, Sta., *Glyphip'teryx*, γλυφίς, a notch, πτέρυξ, a wing.

FUSCOVIRIDELLA, Ha., *Fuscoviridel'la*, *fucus*, dull, *viridis*, green.

THRASONELLA, Sco., *Thrasōnel'la*, *Thraso*, a bragging soldier in Terence's "Eunuchus."

HAWORTHANA, Ste., *Haworthā'na*, in honour of Adrian Hardy Haworth, author of "Lepidoptera Britannica," published in 1803 and following years.

EQUITELLA, Sco., *Equitel'la*, *eques*, a horseman, knight.

OCULATELLA, Zel., *Oculātel'la*, *oculatus*, eyed.

FISCHERIELLA, Zel., *Fischeriel'la*, in honour of Fischer von Waldheim, author of "Entomographia Imperii Russici," published at Moscow, 1820-1822; and of about 150 papers in the Mem. of the Moscow Soc., between 1799 and 1846.

ÆCHMIA, Sta., *Æch'mia, αἰχμή, the point of a spear.*

DENTELLA, Zel., *Dentel'la, dens*, a tooth : the inner margin of the anterior wings bearing a projecting tooth of scales.

PERITTIA, Sta., *Perit'tia, περιττός, extraordinary, uncommon.*

OBSUREPUNCTELLA, Sta., *Obscūrepunctel'la, obscurus, obscure, punctum, a spot.*

TINAGMA, Dup., *Tinag'ma, τίναγμα, a shake, a jerk :* from the sharp jerking motions of the insects.

SERICIELLUM, Ha., *Sēriçiel'lum, sericeus, silky.*

STANNEELLUM, F. v. R., *Stanneël'lum, stanneus, made of stannum, an alloy of silver and lead : from the colour of the wings, which are "shining pale bronzy-grey."*

RESPLENDELLUM, Dgl., *Resplendel'lum, resplendens, resplendent.*

DOUGLASIA, Sta., *Douglas'ia, in honour of Mr. J. W. Douglas, author of "The World of Insects," and of various papers in the Transactions of the Entomological Society of London.*

OCNEROSTOMELLA, Sta., *Ocnérostomel'la, resembling Ocnerostoma piniariella, q. v.*

ARGYRESTHIIDÆ, Sta., *Argyresthiidæ, the family of which the genus Argyres'thia is the type.*

ARGYRESTHIA, Sta., *Argyres'thia, ἀργυρός, silver, ἐσθῆς, dress.*

EPHIPPELLA, F., *Ephippel'la, ephippia, horse's trappings, a saddle-cloth.*

NITIDELLA, F., *Nitidel'la, nitidus, sleek.*

PURPURASCENTELLA, Sta., *Purpurasçentel'la, purpurascens, growing purple.*

SEMITESTACELLA, Cur., *Sēmitestāçel'la, semis, half, testaceus, brick-coloured.*

SPINIPELLA, Zel., *Spiniel'la, spinus, a sloe-bush.*

ALBISTRIA, Ha., *Albis'tria, albus, white, stria, a streak.*

CONJUGELLA, Zel., *Conjugel'la, conjux, a consort.*

SEMIFUSCA, Ha., *Sēmifus'ca, semis, half, fuscus, dusky.*

MENDICA, Ha., *Mendi'ca, mendicus, poor, paltry.*

GLAUCINELLA, Zel., *Glaucinel'la, glaucus, bluish-grey.*

RETINELLA, Zel., *Rétinel'la, rete, a net.*

ABDOMINALIS, Zel., *Abdōminā'lis, the abdomen being rufous.*

DILECTELLA, Zel., *Dilectel'la, dilectus, dear.*

ANDEREGGIELLA, Dup., *Andereggiel'la*, in honour of Herr Anderegg, an entomologist of the Valais.

CURVELLA, L., *Curvel'la, curva*, a curve.

SORBIELLA, Tr., *Sorbiel'la*, feeds on Mountain Ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*).

PYGMÆELLA, Hub., *Pygmæel'la, pygmæus*, a pigmy, dwarf.

GŒDARTELLA, L., *Gœdartel'la*, in honour of Jan Gœdart, author of "Metamorphosis et Historia Naturalis Insectorum" (Mediob. 1662-67), an English edition of which, by Lister, appeared at York in 1682, and a French one at Amsterdam in 1700.

LITERELLA, Ha., *Literel'la, litera*, a letter: from the letter-like markings.

BROCHELLA, Hub., *Brochel'la*, in honour of J. K. Broch, author of "Entomologische Briefe" (Französ. und Deutsch. Mühlhausen, 1823).

ARCEUTHINA, Zel., *Arceu'thina, ἀρκευθίνος*, belonging to the Juniper.

PRÆCOCELLA, Zel., *Præcozel'la, præcox*, early.

AURULENTILLA, Zel., *Aurulentel'la, aurulentus*, golden-coloured.

DECIMELLA, Sta., *Decimel'la, decimus*, the tenth: "the only specimen I have seen has been skewered with a No. 10 solid-headed pin." (Sta. Suppl. Cat. p. 10.)

CEDESTIS, Sta., *Çedes'tis, κηδεστής*, a relation by marriage.

FARINATELLA, Dup., *Farinatel'la, farina*, flour: the insect appearing as if powdered with flour.

GYSELINELLA, Dup., *Gysselinel'la*, in honour of Herr Oberlieutenant J. V. Gysselin, of Vienna, an assiduous collector.

OCNEROSTOMA, Zel., *Ocnēros'toma, ὄκνηρός, useless, στόμα*, the mouth: the tongue being hardly perceptible.

PINIARIELLA, Zel., *Piniariel'la, pinus*, a fir-tree.

ZELLERIA, Sta., *Zeller'ia*, in honour of Professor P. C. Zeller, of Glogau, author of "Verzuch einer Eintheilung der Schaben" in the Isis, 1839, and of an admirable series of monographs in the "Linnæa Entomologica."

HEPARIELLA, Mann, *Hepariel'la, ἡπαρ*, the liver: liver-coloured.

IN SIGNI PENNELL A, Sta., *Insignipennel'la, insignis*, marked, remarkable, *penna*, a wing.

FASCIAPENNELL A, Lo., *Fasciapennel'la, fascia*, a band, *penna*, a wing.

GRACILARIIDÆ, Sta., *Gracilariidæ*, the family of which the genus *Gracilā'ria* is the type.

GRACILARIA, Zel., *Gracilā'ria, gracilis*, graceful, slender.

SWEDERELLA, Scha., *Swederel'la*, in honour of N. S. Sweder, author of various papers published in the Stockholm Transactions at the close of the last century.

STIGMATELLA, F., *Stigmatel'la, stigma*, a spot.

STRAMINEELLA, Sta., *Strāmineē'l'la, stramineus*, straw-coloured.

HEMIDACTYLELLA, Hub., *Hēmidactylel'la, ἥμισυ*, half, *δάκτυλος*, a finger, or a plume, one of the five divisions of the wings of a Pterophorus: the moth somewhat resembling a Plume in the narrowness of its wings and the length of the fringes.

FALCONIPENNELL A, Hub., *Falcōnipennel'la, falco*, a falcon, *penna*, a feather.

SEMIFASCIA, Ha., *Sēmifas'cia, semis*, half, *fascia*, a band.

POPULETORUM, Zel., *Pōpulētō'rum, populetum*, a poplar-wood.

ELONGELLA, L., *Ēlongel'la, elongus*, very long.

TRINGIPENNELL A, Zel., *Tringipennel'la, tringa*, a ruff, *penna*, a feather.

SYRINGELLA, F., *Syringe'l'la*, feeds on the Lilac (*Syringa communis*).

OMISSELLA, Dgl., *Omissel la, omissus*, omitted, overlooked.

PHASIANIPENNELL A, Hub., *Phāsiānipennel'la, phasi-anus*, a pheasant, *penna*, a feather.

AUROGUTTELLA, Ste., *Auroguttel'la, aurum*, gold, *gutta*, a spot.

ONONIDIS, Zel., *Onō'nidis*, from the Rest-harrow (*Ononis spinosa*).

IMPERIALELLA, Mann, *Imperiālel'la, imperialis*, imperial.

CORISCİUM, Zel., *Coris'cium, κορίσκιον*, dimin. from *κόρη*, a little maiden.

BRONGNIARTELLUM, F., *Brongniartel'lum*, in honour

of Alex. Brongniart, a Parisian Professor and naturalist; author of "Histoire Naturelle des Insectes" dans l'édition de Buffon par Castel, 1799-1802, &c.

CUCULIPENNELLUM, Hub., *Cucūlipennel'lum, cuculus*, the cuckoo, *penna*, a feather.

SULPHURELLUM, Ha., *Sulphurel'lum, sulphureus*, sulphur-coloured.

ORNIX, Zel., *Or'nix, ὄρνις, a bird.*

AVELLANELLA, Sta., *Avellānel'la*, from the Hazel (*Corylus Avellana*).

DEVONIELLA, Sta., *Devoniel'la*, first taken near Dawlish in Devonshire.

ANGLICELLA, Sta., *Anglicel'la, Anglicus*, English.

BETULÆ, Sta., *Bet'ulæ*, from the Birch (*Betula alba*).

SCUTULATELLA, Sta., *Scutulātel'la, scutulum*, a little shield.

TORQUILLELLA, Zel., *Torquillel'la, torquis*, a collar.

SCOTICELLA, Sta., *Scōtiel'la, Scoticus*, Scotch.

LOGANELLA, Sta., *Loganel'la*, in honour of Mr. R. F. Logan, of Duddingstone, near Edinburgh.

GUTTEA, Ha., *Gut'tēa, gutta*, a spot.

COLEOPHORIDÆ, Sta., *Coleophoridæ*, the family of which the genus *Coleoph'ora* is the type.

GONIODEMA, Zel., *Gōniodō'ma, γωνία, an angle, δῶμα, a house*: referring to the case of the larva.

AUROGUTTELLA, F. v. R., *Auroguttel'la, aurum*, gold, *gutta*, a spot.

COLEOPHORA, Zel., *Coleoph'ora, κολεός, a case, φόρειν, to bear*: referring to the habit of the larvæ.

FABRICIELLA, V., *Fabriçiel'la*, in honour of Johann Christian Fabricius, Professor of Natural History at Kiel, author of the "Systema Entomologiæ," &c. Died 1807.

DEAURATELLA, Lie., *Dēaurātel'la, de-auratus*, gilt over.

ALCYONIPENNELLIA, Kol., *Alcyonipennel'la, alcyon*, the kingfisher, *penna*, a feather.

FRISCHELLA, L., *Frischel'la*, in honour of Johann Leonhard Frisch, author of "Beschreibung von allerley Insekten." Died 1748.

PARIPENNELLA, F. v. R., *Pāripennel'la, parus*, the titmouse, *penna*, a feather.

WOCKEELLA, Zel., *Wockeël'la*, in honour of Dr. Wocke, of Breslau.

- OCHREA, Ha., *Ō'chrēa, ochreus*, ochre-yellow.
 BINOTAPENNELLA, F. v. R., *Binotapennel'la, bis*, twice,
 nota, a mark, *penna*, a wing : referring to the
 two indistinct fuscous spots on the wings.
 LIXELLA, Zel., *Lixel'la*, from a supposed resemblance
 to the Coleopterous insect, *Lixus paraplecticus*.
 VIBICELLA, Hub., *Vibiçel'la, vibex*, a scar, or the
 mark of a stripe.
 CONSPICUELLA, Mann, *Conspicüel'la, conspicuus*, con-
 spicuous.
 PYRRHULIPENNELLA, Tis., *Pyrrhulipennel'la, pyr-
 rhula*, a bullfinch, *penna*, a feather.
 ALBICOSTA, Ha., *Albicos'ta, albus*, white, *costa*, the
 anterior margin of wing.
 VULNERARIAE, Zel., *Vulnerāriæ*, from the plant La-
 dies'-fingers (*Anthyllis Vulneraria*).
 ANATIPENNELLA, Hub., *Anatipennel'la, anas*, a duck,
 penna, a feather.
 PALLIATELLA, Zin., *Palliātel'la, palliatus*, cloaked :
 alluding to the large flaps attached to the larva-
 case.
 IBIPENNELLA, Hey., *İbipennel'la, ibis*, the ibis, *penna*,
 a feather.
 CURRUCIPENNELLA, F. v. R., *Curruçipennel'la, cur-
 ruca*, a blackcap, *penna*, a feather.
 NIVEICOSTELLA, F. v. R., *Niveicostel'la, niveus*, snowy,
 costa, the anterior margin.
 DISCORDELLA, Zel., *Discordel'la, discors*, discordant.
 GENISTÆ, Sta., *Genis'tæ*, feeds on Petty Whin
 (*Genista Anglicæ*).
 SATURATELLA, Sta., *Saturātel'la, saturatus*, full, rich
 (of colour).
 ONOSMELLA, Bra., *Onosmel'la*, from the plant
 Onosma Echioïdes.
 INFLATÆ, Sta., *Inflātæ*, the larva feeds in the cap-
 sules of the Bladder Campion (*Silene inflata*).
 THERINELLA, Zel., *Therinel'la, θερινός, summer*.
 TROGLODYTELLA, Zel., *Trōglodytel'la, troglodytes*,
 the wren.
 LINEOLEA, Ha., *Lineol'ea, lineola*, a little line.
 MURINIPENNELLA, F. v. R., *Mūrinipennel la, mu-
 rinus*, mouse-coloured, *penna*, a wing.
 SQUAMOSELLA, Sta., *Squāmōsel'la, squamosus*, scaly,
 rough.
 CÆSPITITIELLA, Zel., *Cæspititiel'la, cæspes*, turf,
 grassy field.

- ANNULATELLA, Nyl., *Annulatēl'la*, *annulus*, a ring : the antennæ being white, annulated with fuscous.
- APICELLA, Sta., *Apiçel'la*, *apex* : referring to the peculiarly sharp apex of the fore-wings.
- ARGENTULA, Zel., *Argen'tula*, *argentum*, silver.
- VIRGAUREÆ, Sta., *Virgau'reæ*, feeds on Golden Rod (*Solidago Virgaurea*).
- HEMEROBIELLA, Sco., *Hēmerobiel'la*, *ἡμερόβιος*, living for a day : or, resembling a *Hemerobius*, a Neuropterous fly.
- JUNCICOLELLA, Sta., *Juncicolel'la*, *juncus*, a rush, *colere*, to frequent.
- LARICELLA, Hub., *Lariçel'la*, feeds on the Larch (*Larix*).
- ALBITARSELLA, Zel., *Albitarsel'la*, *albus*, *tarsus* : the tarsi being white.
- NIGRICELLA, Ste., *Nigriçel'la*, *niger*, black.
- FUSCEDINELLA, Zel., *Fusçēdinel'la*, *fuscus*, dusky.
- ORBITELLA, Zel., *Orbitel'la*, *orbus*, bereaved, mourning.
- GRYPHIPENNELLÄ, Bou., *Grÿphiipennel'la*, *gryps*, a griffin, *penna*, a wing.
- SICCIFOLIA, Sta., *Sicçifol'ia*, *siccus*, dry, *folium*, a leaf : from the peculiar larva-case.
- VIMINETELLA, Hey., *Viminētel'la*, *viminetum*, an osier-bed : feeds on Osiers.
- VITISELLA, Greg., *Vitisel'la*, feeds on the Whortleberry (*Vaccinium Vitis-Idaea*).
- OLIVACEELLA, Sta., *Oliväçel'la*, *olivaceus*, olive-coloured.
- SOLITARIELLA, Zel., *Sōlitāriel'la*, *solitarius* : originally described by Zeller from a single specimen.
- LUTIPENNELLÄ, Zel., *Lütipennel'la*, *lutum*, yellow-weed, *penna*, a wing.
- BADIIPENNELLÄ, F. v. R., *Badiipennel'la*, *badius*, bay, chestnut-coloured, *penna*, a wing.
- LIMOSIPENNELLÄ, F. v. R., *Límōsipennel'la*, *limosus*, muddy, *penna*, a wing.
- CHALCOGRAMMELLA, Zel., *Chalcogrammel'la*, *χαλκός*, brass, *γράμμα*, a mark.

ELACHISTIDÆ, Sta., *Elachis'tidæ*, the family of which the genus *Elachis'ta* is the type.

BEDELLIA, Sta., *Bedel'lia*, in honour of Mr. George Bedell, of London.

SOMNULENTILLA, Zel., *Somnulentel'la*, *somnulentus*, sluggish.

STATHMOPODA, Zel., *Stathmop'oda*, *σταθμός*, a balance, *προῦς*, the foot : the insect in repose extends its hind legs in a horizontal position.

PEDELLA, L., *Pedel'la*, *pes*, the foot : referring to the same peculiarity.

COSMOPTERYX, Sta., *Cosmop'teryx*, *κόσμος*, an ornament, *πτέρυξ*, a wing.

DRURIELLA, F., *Druriel'la* [Drurella], in honour of D. Drury, author of "Illustrations of Natural History," published in 1770.

LIENIGIELLA, Zel., *Lienigiel'la*, in honour of Madame Lienig, late Hon. Mem. of the Entom. Soc. of Stettin : died 1856. In the "Isis" of 1846 will be found some valuable papers by this lady.

BATRACHEDRA, Sta., *Batrached'r'a*, *βάτραχος*, a frog, *ēdpa*, a seat : alluding to the insect's habit of sitting "with the anterior feet put back, and the head raised," thus giving it a somewhat frog-like appearance.

PRÆANGUSTA, Ha., *Præangus'ta*, *præangustus*, very narrow (wings).

PINICOLELLA, Zel., *Pinicolel'la*, *pinus*, a fir-tree, *colere*, to frequent.

GENOPHILA, Ste., *Genoph'ila* [Oinophila], *oῖνος*, wine, *φιλος*, loving : found in wine-cellars, the larva feeding on the corks.

V-FLAVA, Ha., *V-flā'va*, *flavus*, yellow : the marks taking the form of the letter V.

CHAULIODUS, Tr., *Chauliodus*, *χαυλιόδους*, with outstanding teeth : the wings having "tooth-like projections of scales on the inner margin."

INSECURELLUS, Sta., *Insecūrel'lus*, *insecurus*, insecure.

ILLIGERELLUS, Hub., *Illigerel'lus*, in honour of C. Illiger, author of a second edition of the Vienna Catalogue, published in 1801, and a writer in the "Magazin für Insectenkunde," 1802-1806, &c.

CHÆROPHYLLELLUS, Goe., *Chærophyllel'lus*, frequents *Chærophyllum* and other Umbelliferous plants.

- LAVERNA, Sta., *Laver'na*, the patron goddess at Rome of rogues and thieves.
- CONTURBATELLA, Hub., *Conturbātel'la*, *conturbatus*, confused.
- PROPINQUELLA, Sta., *Propinquel'la*, *propinquus*, resembling.
- LACTEELLA, Ste., *Lacteēl'la*, *lacteus*, milky.
- MISCELLA, W. V., *Misclēl'la*, *miscellus*, mixed, blended.
- STEPHENSI, Sta., *Ste'phensi*, in honour of James Francis Stephens, author of "Illustrations of British Entomology," &c. : died 1851.
- EPILOBIELLA, Sch., *Epilobel'la*, feeds on Willow-herb (*Epilobium*).
- OCHRACEELLA, Cur., *Öchrācēl'la*, *ochraceus*, ochre-coloured.
- PHRAGMITELLA, Bent., *Phragmitel'la*, *phragmites*, a reed : feeds on Bullrush (*Typha*).
- DECORELLA, Ste., *Decōrel'la*, *decorus*, elegant.
- SUBBISTRIGELLA, Ha., *Subbistrigel'la*, *sub*, *bis*, *striga*, indistinctly twice-streaked.
- ATRA, Ha., *Ā'tra*, *ater*, black.
- RHAMNIELLA, Zel., *Rhamniel'la*, occurs amongst Buckthorn (*Rhamnus*).
- RASCHKIELLA, Tis., *Raschkiel'la*, probably in honour of a German entomologist, Raschke.
- CHRYSOCLYSTA, Sta., *Chrysoclys'ta*, *χρυσός*, gold, *κλύστος*, washed.
- LINNEELLA, Clk., *Linnēel'la*, in honour of Karl von Linné, Professor of Natural History at Upsala, author of the "Systema Naturæ," "Fauna Suecica," &c. &c. : died 1778.
- BIMACULELLA, Ha., *Bimaculel'la*, *bis*, twice, *macula*, a spot.
- SCHRANKELLA, Hub., *Schrankel'la*, in honour of F. v. P. Schrank, the author of "Fauna Boica," published in 1801.
- FLAVICAPUT, Ha., *Flavicap'ut*, *flavus*, yellow, *caput*, head.
- HELIODINES, Sta., *Hēliodi'nēs*, *ἥλιος*, *δινήεις*, whirling in the sun.
- RÖSELLA, L., *Ræsel'la*, in honour of A. J. Rösel, a painter and entomologist, author of "Der monatlich herausgegeben Insecten-Belustigung," published at Nuremberg in 1746 and following years : died 1759.

ANYBIA, Sta., *Anyb'ia*, *Anyb'is* or *Anubis*, an Egyptian divinity : Virg. *AEn.* viii. 698.

LANGIELLA, Hub., *Langiel'la*, in honour of H. G. Lang, who published, in 1789, a "Verzeichniss seiner Schmetterlinge in den Gegenden um Augsburg sammelt."

ASYCHNA, Sta., *Asych'na*, *a* priv., $\sigma v \chi v \circ s$, frequent : the Uncommon.

MODESTELLA, Dup., *Modestel'la*, *modestus*, modest, unassuming.

FUSCOCILIELLA, Sta., *Fuscoçiliel'la*, *fuscus*, dusky, *cilia*, fringes.

ÆRATELLA, Zel., *Ærātel'la*, *æratus*, bronzed.

TERMINELLA, Da., *Terminel'la*, *terminus* : the terminal joint of the palpi pale fuscous.

PROFUGELLA, Zel., *Profugel'la*, *profugus*, a fugitive.

CHRYSOCORYS, Cur., *Chrÿsocorys*, $\chi \rho \nu \sigma \circ s$, gold, *kóρυς*, a helmet.

FESTALIELLA, Hub., *Festaliel'la*, *festus*, festal.

ANTISPILA, H. S., *Antispīl'a*, *àvrti*, opposite, $\sigma \pi \iota \lambda \circ s$, a spot.

PFEIFFERELLA, Hub., *Pfeifferel'la*, in honour of Carl Pfeiffer, author of a work on Mollusks published at Weimar in 1821.

TREITSCHKIELLA, F. v. R., *Treitschkiel'la*, in honour of Friedrich Treitschke, author of the latter part of "Die Schmetterlinge von Europa," begun in 1807 by Ochsenheimer, and concluded in 1835.

STEPHENSSIA, Sta., *Stephen'sia*, in honour of James Francis Stephens, author of the "Illustrations of British Entomology," &c. : died 1851.

BRÜNNICHELLA, L., *Brünnichel'la*, in honour of M. T. Brünnich, author of "Zoologiæ Fundamenta," published in 1772, "Entomologia," 1764, "Le Progrès de l'Histoire Naturelle en Danemarck et en Norvège," 1789, &c.

ELACHISTA, Sta., *Elachis'ta*, $\acute{\epsilon} \lambda \alpha \chi i \sigma t o s$, very small, the least.

GLEICHENELLA, F., *Gleichenel'la*, in honour of F. W. von Gleichen, a chemist, botanist, and author of various works on Natural History : died 1783.

MAGNIFICELLA, Teng., *Magnificel'la*, *magnificus*, magnificent.

APICIPUNCTELLA, Sta., *Apicipunctel'la*, *apex*, the apex of wing, *punctum*, a spot.

- ALBIFRONTELLA**, Hub., *Albifrontel'la, albus*, white, *frons*, the face.
- HOLDENELLA**, Edl., *Holdenel'la*, from the ancient family name Holden, of Holden, in Lancashire.
- ATRICOMELLA**, Sta., *Ātricomel'la, ater*, black, *coma*, hair.
- FLAVICOMELLA**, Sta., *Flāvicomel'la, flavus*, yellow, *coma*, hair.
- LUTICOMELLA**, Zel., *Lūticomel'la, luteus*, saffron, *coma*, hair.
- POÆ**, Dgl., *Po'æ*, the larva feeds in leaves of the Reedy Meadow-grass (*Poa aquatica*).
- KILMUNELLA**, Sta., *Kilmunel'la*, first taken at Kilmun, N. B.
- CINEREOPUNCTELLA**, Ha., *Cinereopunctel'la, cinereus*, ashy, *punctum*, a spot.
- TRAPEZIELLA**, Sta., *Trapeziel'la*: the anterior wings have four spots, forming the angular points of a trapezium.
- NIGRELLA**, Hub., *Nigrel'la, niger*, black.
- GRÈGSONI**, Sta., *Gregsō'nī*, in honour of Mr. C. S. Gregson, of Liverpool, who first bred this species.
- STABILELLA**, Sta., *Stabilel'la, stabilis*, fixed, stable.
- SUBNIGRELLA**, Dgl., *Subnigrel'la, sub*, almost, *niger*, black.
- PERPLEXELLA**, Sta., *Perplexel'la, perplexus*, confused, obscure.
- HUMILIS**, Zel., *Hu'milis, humilis*, small, insignificant.
- CONSORTELLA**, Lo., *Consortel'la, consors*, a consort, comrade.
- BEDELLELLA**, Sir., *Bedellel'la*, in honour of Mr. George Bedell, of London.
- OBSCURELLA**, Sta., *Obscūrel'la, obscurus*, obscure.
- ZONARIELLA**, Teng., *Zōnāriel'la, zonarius*, belted.
- GANGABELLA**, F. v. R., *Gangabel'la, gangaba*, a porter (a Persian word).
- TÆNIATELLA**, Sta., *Tæniatel'la, ταινία, a band*.
- CINGILLELLA**, F. v. R., *Cingillel'la, cingillum*, a small girdle, or band.
- OBLIQUELLA**, Edl., *Oblique'l'la, obliquus*, oblique.
- MEGERLELLA**, Sta., *Megerlel'la*, in honour of J. C. Megerle von Mühlfeld, author of "Bemerkungen, Bericht.u. Zusätze zu Illiger's Zusätzen, dergl. zu Fabricii Systema Eleutherorum," published at Linz, 1812.

ADSCITELLA, Sta., *Adscitell'a*, *adscitus*, assumed, foreign (opposed to innate, native).

CERUSSELLA, Hub., *Cerussel'l'a*, *cerussa*, ceruse, white-lead : from the colour.

RHYNCHOSPORELLA, Sta., *Rhynchosporel'l'a*, first taken at Kilmun, N. B., hovering over, and settling on, the Beak Rush (*Rhynchospora*).

ELEOCHARIELLA, Sta., *Eleochariel'l'a* (properly *Heleochariella*, Ἑλος, χάρις), first taken at Kilmun, N. B., among Rushes (*Eleocharis*).

BIATOMELLA, Sta., *Biatomel'l'a*, *bis*, twice, *atomus*, a speck.

SERRICORNIS, Lo., *Serricor'nis*, *serra*, a saw, *cornu*, a horn : the *antennæ* being much *serrated* towards the apex.

TRIATOMEA, Ha., *Triatom'ëa*, *ter*, thrice, *atomus*, a speck.

TRISERIATELLA, Sta., *Triseriatel'l'a*, *ter*, thrice, *series*, a row ; the wings having *three rows* of black scales on the disc.

SUBOCELLEA, Ste., *Subocel'lëa*, *sub*, *ocellus*, having an indistinct eyelet.

POLLINARIELLA, Zel., *Pollinäriel'l'a*, *pollinaris*, mealy.

RUFOCINEREA, Ha., *Rufociner'ëa*, *rufus*, ruddy, *cinereus*, ash-coloured.

OCHREELLA, Sta., *Ochréel'l'a*, *ochreus*, ochre-yellow.

CYGNIPENNELLA, Hub., *Cygnipennella*, *cygnus*, a swan, *penna*, a feather.

TISCHERIA, Zel., *Tischer'ia*, in honour of Carl von Tischer, of Dresden, born 1777, author of the "Encyclopäd. Taschenb." &c.

COMPLANELLA, Hub., *Complanel'l'a*, *complanare*, to make even or level : "the mined oak-leaves remain *perfectly flat*." (Sta.)

MARGINEA, Ha., *Margin'ëa*, *margo*, a margin : the wings being broadly edged with fuscous.

ANGUSTICOLLELLA, Hey., *Angusticollel'l'a*, *angustus*, narrow, *collum*, neck.

LITHOCOLLETIDÆ, Sta., *Lithocollé tide*, the family of which the genus *Lithocollé tis* is the type.

LITHOCOLLETIS, Zel., *Lithocollé tis*, λιθοκολλητος, 'inlaid work, mosaic.'

ROBORIS, Zel., *Rō'boris*, feeds on Oak (*Quercus Robur*).

- HORTELLA, F., *Hortel'la, hortus*, a garden.
- AMYOTELLA, Dup., *Amyotel'la*, in honour of C. J. B. Amyot, joint author (with Serville) of "L'Histoire Naturelle des Insectes Hémiptères," 1843, &c.
- LANTANELLA, Sch., *Lantanel'la*, feeds on the Way-faring Tree (*Viburnum Lantana*).
- TRIGUTTELLA, Sta., *Triguttel'la, ter*, thrice, *gutta*, a spot.
- QUINQUEGUTTELLA, Sta., *Quinqueguttel'la, quinque*, five, *gutta*, a spot.
- NIGRECENTELLA, Lo., *Nigrescentel'la, nigrescens*, becoming black.
- IRRADIELLA, Scott, *Irradiel'la, irradiare*, to cast forth rays.
- BREMIELLA, Zel., *Bremiel'la*, in honour of the late Bremer-Wolff, of Zurich, the discoverer of the species.
- LAUTELLA, Zel., *Lautel'la, laetus*, elegant.
- VACCINIELLA, Scott, *Vacciniel'la*, feeds on the Whortle-berry (*Vaccinium Vitis-Idaea*).
- CAVELLA, Zel., *Cavel'la, cavus*, hollow.
- POMIFOLIELLA, Zel., *Pomifoliel'la, pomum*, an apple, *folium*, a leaf: mines the leaves of the Wild Apple.
- CORYLI, Nic., *Cor'yli*, feeds on Hazel (*Corylus Avelana*).
- SPINICOLELLA, Kol., *Spinicolel'la, spinus*, a sloe-bush, *colere*, to frequent.
- FAGINELLA, Mann, *Faginel'la*, feeds on Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*).
- TORMINELLA, Frey, *Torminel'la*, feeds on the Service-tree (*Sorbus torminalis*).
- SALICICOLELLA, Sir., *Salicicolel'la, salix*, willow, *colere*, to frequent.
- VIMINETORUM, Sta., *Viminētō'rum, vimenetum*, an osier-bed: feeds on the Osier (*Salix viminalis*).
- CARPINICOLELLA, Sta., *Carpinicolel'la, carpinus*, the hornbeam, *colere*, to frequent.
- ULMIFOLIELLA, Hub., *Ulmifoliel'la, ulmus*, elm, *folium*, a leaf: but this species feeds on Birch.
- SPINOLELLA, Dup., *Spinolel'la*, in honour of the Marquis Maximilian Spinola, author of "Insectorum Liguriæ sp. nov. aut rar." (Genoa, 1806-8), "Essai sur les Clérites" (1844), &c. : died 1857.

- QUERCIFOLIELLA**, F. v. R., *Quercifoliel'la, quercus,* the oak, *folium*, a leaf.
- MESSANIELLA**, Zel., *Messāniel'la*, first taken by Zeller near Messina (the ancient *Messana*) in Sicily.
- CORYLIFOLIELLA**, Ha., *Corylifoliel'la, corylus*, hazel, *folium*, a leaf: but this species feeds on Hawthorn.
- CALEDONIELLA**, Sta., *Calēdoniel'la*, occurs in Scotland (*Caledonia*) and the north of England.
- VIMINIELLA**, Sir., *Viminiel'la, vimen*, an osier: feeds on Sallow.
- SCOPARIELLA**, Tis., *Scōpariel'la*, occurs amongst Broom (*Spartium Scoparium*).
- ULICICOLELLA**, Vau., *Ulicicolel'la, ulex*, a furze-bush, *colere*, to frequent.
- ALNIFOLIELLA**, Hub., *Alnifoliel'la, alnus*, alder, *folium*, a leaf.
- HEEGERIELLA**, Zel., *Heegeriel'la*, in honour of Herr Ernst Heeger, author of "Beschreibungen und Abbildungen Sicilischer Schmetterlinge" (Vienna, 1838), "Beiträge zur Naturgeschichte der Physapoden" (in Trans. Vienna Acad. 1852).
- CRAMERELLA**, F., *Cramerel'la*, in honour of P. Cramer, the author of "De Uitlandische Kapellen" (Papillons Exotiques), published at Amsterdam in 1779.
- TENELLA**, Zel., *Tenel'la, tenellus*, delicate.
- SYLVELLA**, Ha., *Sylvel'la, sylva*, a wood.
- EMBERIZÆPENNELLIA**, Bou., *Emberizæpennel'la, emberiza*, a bunting, *penna*, a feather.
- FRÖLICHIELLA**, Zel., *Frölichiel'la*, in honour of F. A. G. Frölich, the author of "Enumeratio Tortricum Wurtemburgiae" (Tubingen, 1828).
- DUNNINGIELLA**, Sta., *Dunningiel'la*, in honour of Mr. J. W. Dunning, Fellow of Trin. Coll., Cambridge.
- NICELLII**, Zel., *Nicel'līi*, in honour of Graf von Nicelli, author of a List of the Pomeranian species of *Lithocolletis*, published in the "Entomologische Zeitung," 1851.
- STETTINENSIS**, Nic., *Stettinen'sis*, discovered by v. Nicelli, near *Stettin*, Pomerania.
- KLEEMANNELLA**, F., *Kleemannel'la*, in honour of Chr. F. C. Kleemanu, the son-in-law of Rösel,

author of "Beyträge zur Natur- und Insekten-Geschichte," published in 1761 and 1792.

SCHREBERELLA, F., *Schreberell'a*, in honour of Johann Chr. Dan. von Schreber, one of the most famous German naturalists, Member of forty Scientific Societies: author of "Novæ Insectorum Species" (Halle, 1759), "Die Saugthiere" (Erlangen, 1775-92), &c.: his principal entomological papers appeared in "Der Naturforscher."

TRISTRIGELLA, Ha., *Tristrigel'la*, ter, thrice, *striga*, a streak.

TRIFASCIELLA, Ha., *Trifasciel'la*, ter, thrice, *fascia*, a band.

SCABIOSELLA, Dgl., *Scabiōsel'la*, feeds on the Small Scabious (*Scabiosa Columbaria*).

COMPARELLA, F. v. R., *Comparel'la*, *compar*, a comrade, an equal.

LYONETIIDÆ, Sta., *Lyonetiidæ*, the family of which the genus *Lyone'tia* is the type.

LYONETIA, Hub., *Lyone'tia*, in honour of Pierre Lyonet, author of Descriptions of Insects found at the Hague, and of the "Traité Anatomique de la Chenille qui ronge le Bois de Saule" (La Haye, 1760): died 1789.

CLERCKELLA, L., *Clerckel'la*, in honour of the Swede Karl Clerck, author of "Aranei Suecici" (1757), "Icones Insectorum Rariorum" (1759), &c.

PADIFOLIELLA, Sta., *Padifoliel'la*, *padus*, the bird-cherry, *folium*, a leaf: but this species feeds on Maple.

PHYLLOCNISTIS, Zel., *Phyllocnis'tis*, φύλλον, *a leaf*, κρίζειν, *to scrape or grate*.

SUFFUSELLA, Zel., *Suffūsel'la*, *suffusus*, tinged, smeared.

SALIGNA, Zel., *Salig'na*, *salix*: feeds on Willows, principally on *Salix Helix*.

CEMIOSTOMA, Zel., ζέμιος'toma, κημός, *a muzzle*, στόμα, *the mouth*.

SPARTIFOLIELLA, Hub., *Spartifoliel'la*, feeds under the bark of Broom (*Spartium Scoparium*).

LABURNELLA, Hey., *Laburnel'la*, feeds on Laburnum (*Cytisus Laburnum*).

SCITELLA, Zel., *Scitel'la*, *scitus*, beautiful.

- LOTELLA, Sta., *Lôtel'la*, feeds on Bird's-foot Trefoil (*Lotus*).
 OPOSTEGA, Zel., *Ōpos'tega*, ὄψ, the face, στέγη, a roof: in allusion to the large eye-caps.
 SALACIELLA, Tr., *Salaciell'la*, *salax*, lustful.
 AURITELLA, Hub., *Auritel'la*, *auritus*, eared: referring to the eye-caps.
 CREPUSCULELLA, F. v. R., *Crepusculel'la*, *crepusculum*, twilight, dusk.
 BUCCULATRIX, Zel., *Bucculâ'trix*, *buccula*, a little mouth, or cheek.
 AURIMACULELLA, Sta., *Aurimaculel'la*, *aurum*, gold, *macula*, a spot.
 CIDARELLA, Tis., *Cidarel'la*, *cidarisi*, a head-dress, diadem.
 ULMELLA, Mann, *Ulmel'la*, feeds on Elm (*Ulmus*) according to Mann.
 VETUSTELLA, Mann, *Vetustel'la*, *vetustas*, age, antiquity.
 CRATÆGI, Zel., *Crataë'gi*, feeds on Hawthorn (*Crataegus Oxyacantha*).
 DEMARYELLA, Dup., *Demaryel'la*, in honour of M. Demary, the first Secretary of the Entomological Society of France.
 MARITIMA, Sta., *Marit'ima*, *maritimus*, occurring on the coast.
 BOYERELLA, Dup., *Boyerel'la*, in honour of E. L. J. N. Boyer de Fonscolombe, author of "Descriptions des Diplolépaires qui se trouvent aux environs d'Aix" (Ann. des Sc. Nat. 1832), "Des Insectes nuisibles à l'Agriculture" (Aix, 1840), &c.
 FRANGUELLA, Goe., *Frangulel'la*, feeds on Buckthorn (*Rhamnus Frangula*).
 HIPPOCASTANELLA, Dup., *Hippocastanel'la*, feeds on Horse-chestnut (*Æsculus Hippocastanum*).
 CRISTATELLA, F. v. R., *Cristatel'la*, *cristatus*, crested.

NEPTICULIDÆ, Sta., *Nepticulidæ*, the family of which the genus *Neptic'ula* is the type.

NEPTICULA, Zel., *Neptic'ula*, dimin. form of *neptis*, a grand-daughter.

ATRICAPITELLA, Ha., *Ātricapitel'la*, *ater*, black, *caput*, head.

- RUFICAPITELLA, Ha., *Rūficapitel'la*, *rufus*, red, *caput*, head.
- ANOMALELLA, Goe., *Anōmalel'la*, ἀνώμαλος, *anomalous*.
- PYGMÆELLA, Ha., *Pygmæel'la*, *pygmæus*, pigmy, dwarf.
- OXYACANTHELLA, Sta., *Oxyacanthel'la*, feeds on Hawthorn (*Crataegus Oxyacantha*).
- VISCERELLA, Dgl., *Viscerel'la*, *viscera*, the entrails ; “from the gut-like appearance of its mine” in Elm-leaves.
- CATHARTICELLA, Sta., *Catharticel'la*, feeds on Buckthorn (*Rhamnus Catharticus*).
- SEPTEMBRELLA, Sta., *Septembrel'la*, first bred in the month of *September*.
- CRYPTELLA, Frey, *Cryptel'la*, κρυπτός, hidden.
- WEAVERI, Dgl., *Weaveri*, in honour of the late Richard Weaver, of Birmingham, the discoverer of the species.
- INTIMELLA, Zel., *Intimel'la*, *intimus*, most secret.
- HEADLEYANA, Sta., *Headleyā'na*, first captured in Headley Lane, near Mickleham.
- SUBBIMACULELLA, Ha., *Subbimaculel'la*, *sub*, *bis*, *macula*, indistinctly twice-spotted.
- ARGYROPEZA, Zel., *Argyropez'a*, ἀργυρόπεζα, silver-footed.
- APICELLA, Sta., *Apicel'la*, *apex*, the wings having two opposite whitish spots near the apex.
- TRIMACULELLA, Ha., *Trimaculel'la*, *ter*, thrice, *macula*, a spot.
- QUINQUELLA, Bed., *Quinquel'la*, *quinque*, five.
- SERICOPEZA, Zel., *Sericopez'a*, σηρικόπεζα, silken-footed.
- FLOSLACTELLA, Ha., *Floslactel'la*, *flos-lactis*, cream : cream-coloured.
- SALICIS, Sta., *Sal'içis*, feeds on Sallows (*Salix*).
- MYRTILLELLA, Edl., *Myrtillel'la*, feeds on Bilberry (*Vaccinium Myrtillus*).
- MICROTHERIELLA, Wing, *Microthēriel'la*, μικρός, small, θηρίον, a little creature.
- POTERII, Sta., *Potē'rīi*, feeds on the Salad-Burnet (*Poterium Sanguisorba*).
- BETULICOLA, Sta., *Betulic'ola*, *betula*, birch, *colere*, to frequent.
- IGNOBILELLA, Sta., *Ignōbilel'la*, *ignobilis*, ignoble.

- ARGENTIPEDELLA**, Zel., *Argentipedel'la, argentum*, silver, *pes*, foot.
ACETOSÆ, Sta., *Açētō'sæ*, feeds on the Dock (*Rumex Acetosa*).
PLAGICOLELLA, Sta., *Plagicolel'la, plaga*, open ground, *colere*, to frequent.
PRUNETORUM, Sta., *Prūnētō'rum, prunetum*, a sloe-thicket.
TITYRELLA, Dgl., *Tityrel'la*, feeds on Beech : *Tityre*, *tu patulæ recubans sub tegmine fagi*.
MALELLA, Sta., *Mālel'la*, feeds on the Wild Apple (*Pyrus Malus*).
ANGULIFASCIELLA, Sta., *Angulifasciel'la, angulus*, an angle, *fascia*, a band.
ATRICOLLIS, Sta., *Ātricol'lis*, *ater*, black, *collum*, neck : alluding to the larva.
ARCUATA, Frey, *Arcūā'ta, arcuatus*, curved.
GRATIOSELLA, Sta., *Gratiōsel'la, gratiosus*, favourite.
MARGINICOLELLA, Sta., *Marginicolel'la, margo*, a margin, *colere*, to frequent : the larva making long galleries at the edges of the leaves of Elm.
ALNETELLA, Sta., *Alnētel'la*, feeds on Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*).
GLUTINOSÆ, Sta., *Glütinō'sæ*, feeds on Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*).
CONTINUELLA, Sta., *Continüel'la, continuus*, continuous.
AURELLA, F., *Aurel'la, aurum*, gold.
LUTEELLA, Sta., *Lūtēel'la, luteus*, saffron-yellow.
REGIELLA, Frey, *Rēgiel'la, regius*, royal, clad in purple.
TRIFURCULA, Zel., *Trifur'cula, trifurcus*, three-pronged : the median vein of the wings being trifid.
ATRIFRONTELLA, Sta., *Ātrifrontel'la, ater*, black, *frons*, brow.
SQUAMATELLA, Sta., *Squāmātel'la, squamatus*, covered with scales.
IMMUNDELLA, Zel., *Immundel'la, immundus*, unclean.
PULVEROSELLA, Sta., *Pulverōsel'la, pulverosus*, covered with dust.

PTEROPHORINA, PTEROPHORINA.

The tribe of *Plume-Moths*, of which *Pteroph'orus* is the type.

ADACTYLA, Zel., *Adac'tyla*, *a* priv., δάκτυλος, *a finger, or ray*: the wings not being divided into feathered rays, as in *Pterophorus*.

BENNETII, Cur., *Bennet'iī*, in honour of Mr. Edward Bennet, of Rougham Old Hall, Suffolk.

PTEROPHORUS, Geof., *Pteroph'orus*, πτέρων, *a winglet, a plume, φορεῖν, to carry*: alluding to the peculiar form of the wings, which are cleft into narrow feathered rays, or plumes.

RHODODACTYLUS, W. V., *Rhododac'tylus*, ρόδον, *the rose* (referring to the colour), δάκτυλος, *a finger, or ray*: the number of plumes being five, the same as the number of fingers.

OCHRODACTYLUS, Hub., *Öchrodac'tylus*, ὥχρα, *ochre-yellow*, δάκτυλος, *a plume*.

SIMILIDACTYLUS, Da., *Similidac'tylus*, *similis*, *similar, dactylus*, *a plume*.

TRIGONODACTYLUS, Ha., *Trigōnodac'tylus*, τρίγωνος, *a triangle, δάκτυλος, a plume*.

ZETTERSTEDTII, Zel., *Zetterstedt'iī*, in honour of Professor J. W. Zetterstedt, the author of "Insecta Lapponica," "Diptera Scandinaviae," &c.

ACANTHODACTYLUS, Hub., *Acanthodac'tylus*, ἄκανθα, *a prickle, δάκτυλος, a plume*.

PUNCTIDACTYLUS, Ha., *Punctidac'tylus*, *punctum, a dot, dactylus, a plume*.

PARVIDACTYLUS, Ha., *Parvidac'tylus*, *parvus, small, dactylus, a plume*.

HIERACII, Zel., *Hierā'ciī*, feeds on Hawkweed (*Hieracium umbellatum*).

PILOSELLÆ, Zel., *Pilosel'læ*, feeds on Hawkweed (*Hieracium pilosella*).

PHÆODACTYLUS, Hub., *Phæodac'tylus*, φαιός, *dusky, δάκτυλος, a plume*.

BIPUNCTIDACTYLUS, Ste., *Bipunctidac'tylus*, *bis, twice, punctum, a dot, dactylus, a plume*.

PLAGIODACTYLUS, F. v. R., *Plagiodac'tylus*, πλάγιος, *oblique, δάκτυλος, a plume*.

LOEWII, Zel., *Loew'iī*, in honour of Dr. H. Loew, of Meseritz, late of Posen; author of some valuable papers in the "Entomologische Zeitung" and "Linnaea Entomologica."

- FUSCUS, Retz, *Fus'cus, fuscus*, dusky.
- LITHODACTYLUS, Tr., *Lithodac'tylus*, λίθος, a stone, δάκτυλος, a plume.
- PTERODACTYLUS, L., *Pterodac'tylus*, πτερόν, a wing, δάκτυλος, a plume.
- LIENIGIANUS, Zel., *Lienigiā'nus*, in honour of Madame Lienig, whose "Fauna of Livonia" will be found in the "Isis" for 1846: died 1856.
- TEPHRADACTYLUS, Hub., *Tephradac'tylus*, τέφρα, ashes, δάκτυλος, a plume.
- OSTEODACTYLUS, Zel., *Osteodac'tylus*, ὄστεον, bone, δάκτυλος, a plume.
- MICRODACTYLUS, Hub., *Microdac'tylus*, μικρός, small, δάκτυλος, a plume.
- BRACHYDACTYLUS, Kol., *Brachydac'tylus*, βραχύς, short, δάκτυλος, a plume.
- GALACTODACTYLUS, Hub., *Galactodac'tylus*, γάλα, milk, δάκτυλος, a plume.
- SPILODACTYLUS, Cur., *Spilodac'tylus*, σπιλος, a spot, δάκτυλος, a plume.
- BALIODACTYLUS, F. v. R., *Baliодac'tylus*, βαλιός, dappled, δάκτυλος, a plume.
- TETRADACTYLUS, L., *Tetradac'tylus*, τετραδάκτυλος, four-fingered, four-plumed.
- PENTADACTYLUS, L., *Pentadac'tylus*, πενταδάκτυλος, five-fingered, five-plumed.
- PALUDUM, Zel., *Palū'dum*, palus, a marsh.

ALUCITINA, ALŪÇITI᷑NA.

The tribe of which the genus *Alū'çita* is the type.

ALUCITA, L., *Alū'çita, alucita*, a gnat.

POLYDACTYLA, Hub., *Polydac'tyla*, πολυδάκτυλος, many-fingered, many-plumed.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

P. 6, LYCÆNA ARGIOLUS ; or, from ἀργός, *bright*, alluding to the silvery-white hue of the underside of the wings.

SYRICHTHUS ; perhaps from σῦριγξ, *a pipe*, alluding to the markings, which, in some specimens, resemble a Pan's-pipe : or (as suggested by M. Guénée) from συρικτής, *a piper*.

HESPERIA ; or, from ἐσπέρα, *the evening*, the Hesperiidæ forming the connecting link between the Diurni and Nocturni.

P. 13, DEMAS CORYLI ; this species does feed on Hazel.

P. 16, AMPHIDASYS BETULARIA : the larva feeds on Birch, as well as on Oak, Elm, and Sallow.

P. 26, COLLIX ; M. Guénée confesses this name to be "sans étymologie."

P. 28, CAMPTOGRAMMA FLUVIATA. }
GEMMATA. } One species.

P. 32, NOTODONTA : in this genus insert the species BICOLOR, Hub., *Bic'olor, bicolor*, of two colours.

P. 34, SYNIA ; a name derived from the Celtic mythology (Dup.).

P. 42, XANTHIA : in this genus insert the species OCELLARIS, Bork., *Ocellāris, ocellus*, an eye.

EUPERIA ; "εὖ, bonne, πέλπας, fin" (Gu.).

P. 44, EPUNDA ; "nom mythologique" (Dup.).

P. 47, MICRA : in this genus insert the species PARVA, Hub., *Par'va, parvus*, small.

P. 49, After the family Catocalidæ, insert

CATEPHIIDÆ, Gu., *Catēphiidae*, the family of which the genus *Catēphia* is the type.

CATEPHIA, Och., *Catēphia, κατηφίς*, *downcast, obscure*.

ALCHYMISTA, Hub., *Alchymis'ta*, an alchymist.

- P. 80, NEMOPHORA METAXELLA; or, in honour of the Italian naturalists L. and T. Metaxa, who published, the former a "Monografia de' Serpenti di Roma, e suoi contorni" (Rome, 1823), the latter, "Memorie Zoologico-mediche" (Rome, 1833).
- P. 82, PLUTELLA; or, from *πλυντός*, *washed*: from the smudged appearance of the insects, the markings running one into another.
- P. 83, CEROSTOMA; a more probable derivation is *κέρας*, *a horn*, *στόμα*, *the mouth*: referring either to the projecting palpi, or to the insects' habit of sitting with the antennæ porrected forwards.
- P. 107, NEPTICULA: in this genus insert the species POMELLA, Vau., *Pōmel'la, pomus*, an apple-tree; feeds in the leaves of the Apple.

ERRATA.

Page 3, line 9, after Linné says, insert (Syst. Nat. ed. 12^{ma}, tom. i. p. 786).

" 6, line 28,	for <i>Hesperia</i> ,	read <i>Hesper'ia</i> .
35,	" <i>Li'nea</i> ,	<i>Li'nēa</i> .
" 8, line 13,	" <i>Tipulaeformis</i> ,	<i>Tipuliformis</i> .
19,	" <i>Myopæformis</i> ,	<i>Myopiformis</i> .
21,	" <i>Formicæformis</i> ,	<i>Formiciformis</i> .
39,	" <i>Phragmitis</i> ,	<i>Phragmites</i> .
" 9, line 39,	" <i>Erectheus</i> ,	<i>Erechtheus</i> .
" 12, line 8,	" <i>Villica</i> ,	<i>Vil'līca</i> .
" 14, line 16,	" <i>Urapterygidæ</i> ,	<i>Uropterygidæ</i> .
17, |	" <i>Urapteryx</i> ,	<i>Uropteryx</i> .
18, |	"	
" 24, line 13,	" <i>᷄πωρα</i> ,	<i>᷄πώρα</i> .
" 26, line 20,	" <i>Exiguā'ta</i> ,	<i>Exiguā'ta</i> .
" 29, line 41,	" <i>Lineolā'ta</i> ,	<i>Linēolā'ta</i> .
" 34, line 14,	" <i>Leporina</i> ,	<i>Lepori'na</i> .
" 42, line 19,	" <i>᷄πωρος</i> ,	<i>᷄πώρα</i> .
" 43, line 2,	" <i>κύκλος</i> ,	<i>κύκλος</i> .
" 50, line 37,	" <i>Herminia</i> ,	<i>Hermin'ia</i> .
" 54, line 14,	" <i>Piō'nea</i> ,	<i>Piō'nēa</i> .
" 60, line 2,	" <i>Pigeā'na</i> ,	<i>Piçēā'na</i> .
" 64, line 38,	" <i>Sericoris</i> ,	<i>Sérīc'oris</i> .
" 66, line 26,	" <i>Colquhounana</i> ,	<i>Colquhounana</i> .
" 69, line 11,	" <i>Brunnichiana</i> ,	<i>Brūnichiana</i> .
" 97, line 41,	" <i>Lineol'e'a</i> ,	<i>Lineo'lēa</i> .
" 100, line 46,	" 1746,	1744.
" 110, line 21,	" <i>τρίγωνος</i> ,	<i>τρίγωνον</i> .

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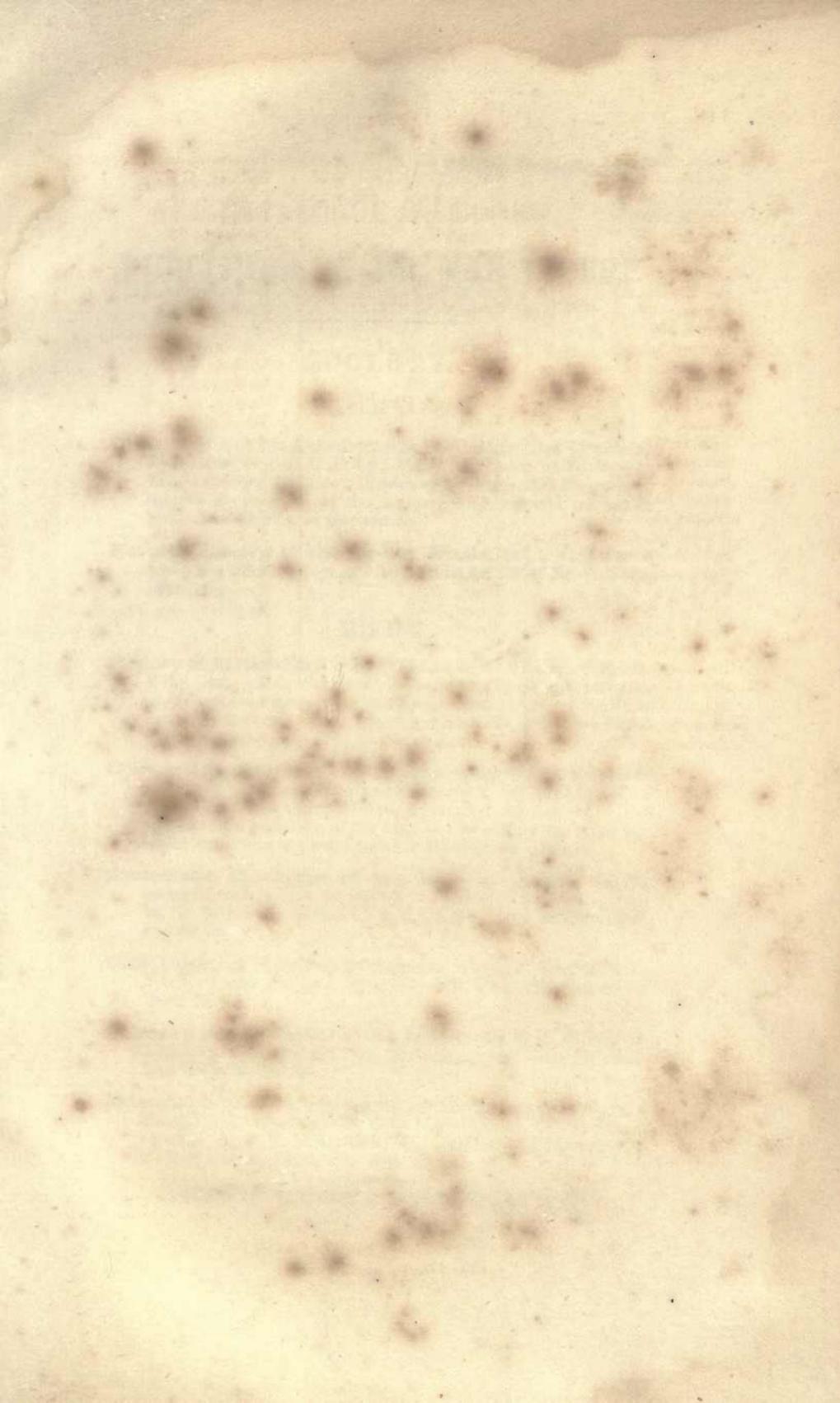
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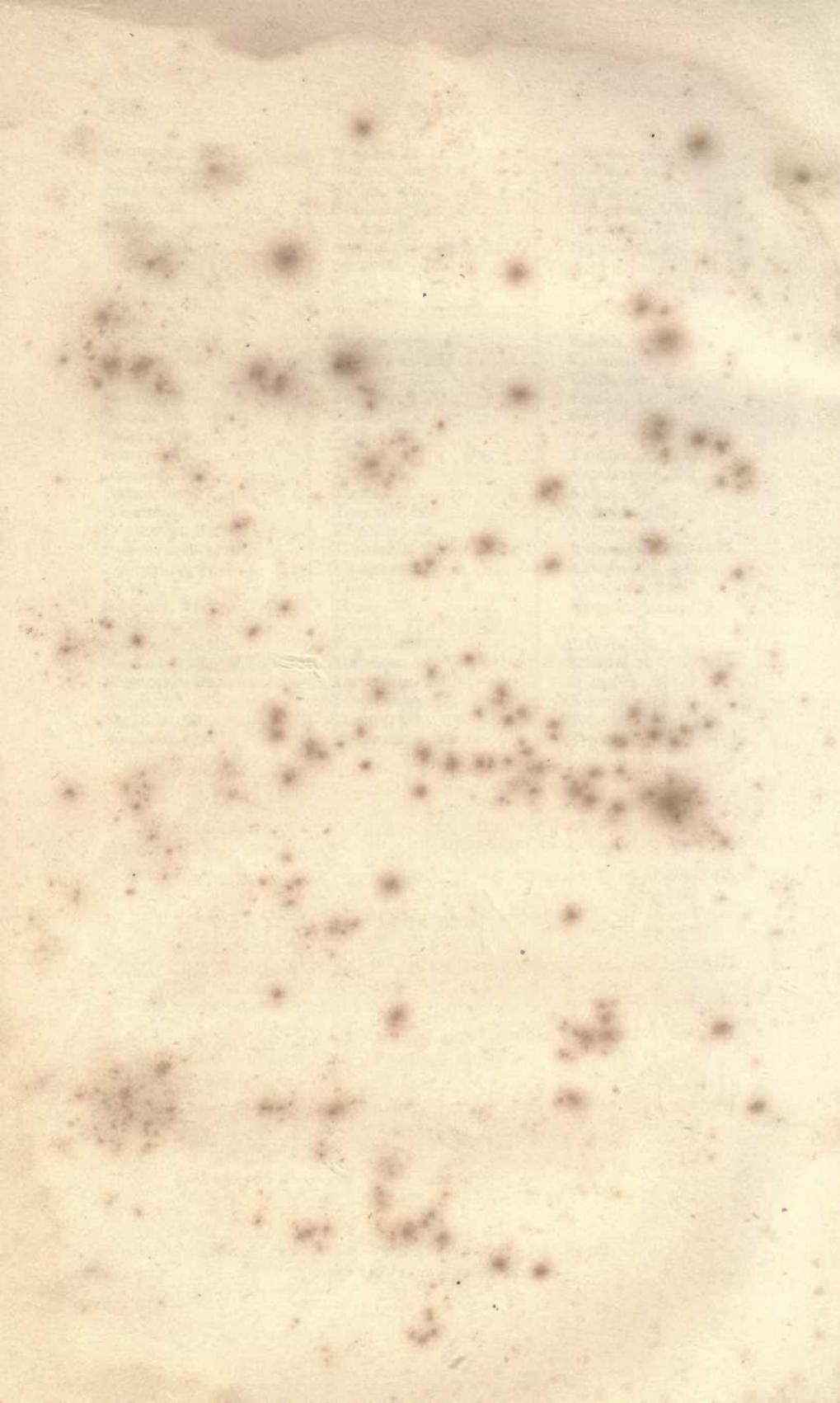
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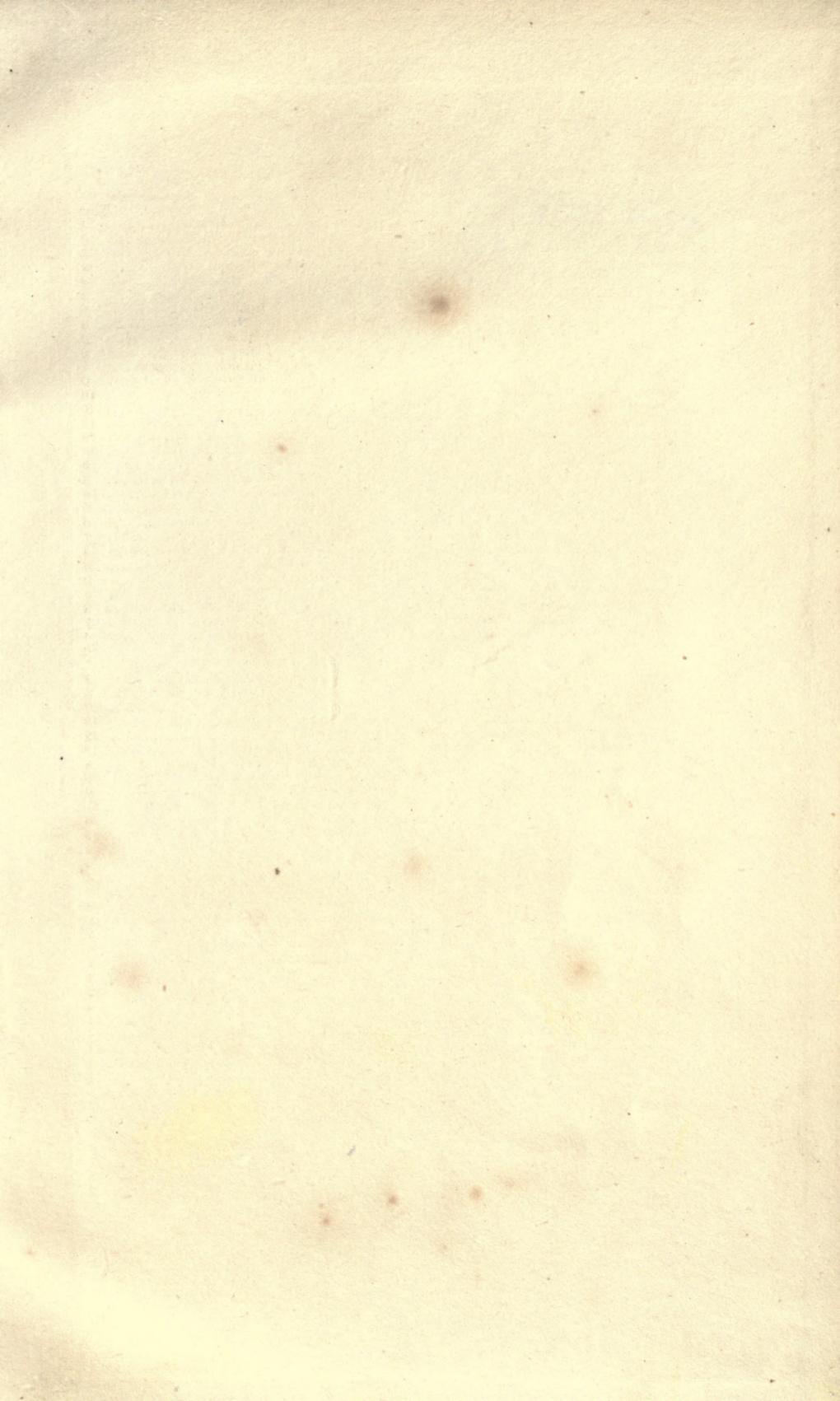
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